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SOUTH CAROLINA'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN 1822

Contributed by LOWELL HARRISON

New York University

When the Kentucky General Assembly decided in 1821 to organize a common school system in the Commonwealth, it sought advice from other states which had undertaken such a program. The replies received were from every part of the country, but the most comprehensive picture of the educational program of any single state was that of South Carolina. Justice William Johnson, Chancellor Henry William DeSaussure, and Attorney General Robert Y. Hayne returned long discussions in which they gave a clear picture of the state's schools in 1822.

Early attempts to found and maintain schools in Kentucky by land grants failed because of poor management and reckless sales.¹ In 1821 the General Assembly, deciding upon more direct aid, passed "An Act to establish a Literary Fund," which provided that half the profits of the Bank of Kentucky should be set aside as a literary fund for the establishment and support of a system of general education.² A committee was appointed to collect such information as it deemed necessary to guide the state in its program.³

The committee's report of the following year revealed that few Kentuckians had bothered to answer the sixteen questions contained in a "domestic circular" which asked about existing county schools. But the "foreign circular" was more successful than anyone had dared hope.⁴ The circular itself asked for a reply to twenty-two questions⁵ as well as for any suggestions which the person addressed might care to make.

Among the answers received were the following ones from the three prominent South Carolinians.

CHARLESTON, August 27th, 1822.

Gentlemen:

But a few days have elapsed since your Circular of the 13th March, but bearing the post-mark of the 13th July, came to hand. I will, with pleas-

¹ See Barksdale Hamlett, *History of Education in Kentucky* (Bulletin of Kentucky, Department of Education, VII, No. 4, July 1914), 3-4.

² *Acts of the General Assembly of Kentucky, 1821, Chapter CCLXXXIV, Sect. 1, 351-351.*

³ *Ibid.*, Sect. 3, 352.

⁴ *Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for 1822, 189-219.* The answers are also to be found in *House Journal for 1822, 252-283.*

⁵ The questions are printed in full in *Journal of the Senate, 191-192.*

ure, answer the several questions which it contains, as fully as my acquaintance with the facts will enable me.

Provision was made for the education of the poor in this State, when a Province, as early as 1710. The schools then established were under the superintendence of particular commissioners, or the overseers of the poor, as circumstances dictated; but it would be attaching too much importance to those early institutions, to dignify them with the epithet of a system of education. Incorporated institutions, also, were dispersed throughout the State, supported by individual munificence, and sometimes aided by public donations; but it was not until about the year 1798, that the public attention was seriously invoked to the promotion of education as a legislative care. The plan then proposed, was, to have a College established at the seat of government, with a superintending power over Academies established at each district court house, and to vest in the trustees of those Academies a similar power over subordinate schools to be dispersed over the State with a view to accommodate the population of the several counties or parishes. The first part of the plan was adopted in 1801, and the rest postponed for future consideration. A College was accordingly built and very liberally endowed, and commenced its operations under advantages which ought to have insured it the most brilliant success. But although great advantages have resulted from it, in distributing a race of well educated young men through our country, it has fallen far short of what was expected of it, merely from two causes: First, from want of appropriate qualities in the Presidents who have been elected to it; who, although men of approved learning, wanted the talent of directing and governing, and that energy of character, and knowledge of the science of government, without which, a President may be very learned and very worthy as a man, but very useless as a President. The second cause, has been the want of a good standing committee of zealous, learned and judicious men, on the spot, or within a convenient distance, to superintend the several departments of such an institution. This will every where be found a serious difficulty, but will be in a great measure remedied by a Faculty of sufficient zeal, energy and disinterestedness, if such an one can be procured. It is more easy to procure men of learning, for such an institution, than men of energy and zeal. I have often thought, that it is a grand desideratum in our institutions, to discover a plan for separating the governing and teaching departments of our Colleges, so as to preserve them from clashing, yet impose the duties upon distinct persons.

In the South-Carolina College, all the teachers are paid quarterly from the treasury, and the State has been very liberal in erecting buildings for their accommodation. A library and apparatus were also procured for the institution, at the public expence, and independently of their board, I be-

lieve twenty dollars per annum, is all that a student pays to the institution; a sum which barely pays the incidental charges of the establishment.

In its government and course of studies, the South-Carolina College approaches to that of Princeton; particularly, in making honor and shame the principles of stimulus and control, and attaching much importance to private and rival societies, as subordinate means of instruction; also, in avoiding the crowding of too many studies into the limited space to which the course of education in this country is confined; acting on the opinion, that it is too apt to make men superficial, and leave too little time for students to acquire a taste and habit for reading; also, that graduates, destitute of a knowledge of books, come into the world under great disadvantages, &c &c.

The annual appropriation for the College, is at this time \$11,800.

It was not until the year 1811, that the legislature could be brought to adopt another part of the plan proposed to them in 1798. This was the establishment of County Schools. In that year, they appropriated 40,000 dollars per annum to the education of the children of such of the inhabitants as were not able to bear the expence themselves. This sum was distributed in the ratio of the representation of each district; and commissioners of Free Schools were nominated throughout the State, to whose order the respective quotas were made payable. These commissioners were left very much at large in the application of the money, and hence there exists a great diversity in the benefit derived to each district, resulting from the intelligence, fidelity, &c. of the respective commissioners. The average is about six dollars per head, to the children educated; but in some of the interior counties the expence is not above two or three dollars per head; in others, ten or twelve. There must be room, therefore, for improving the mode of applying this money. Had the legislature completed our system, by adopting the central Colleges or Academies at each court-house, they would probably have corrected the evil. Certainly, those Academies would have supplied good teachers, practical superintendents, and the means of obtaining an education above the mere elements taught at the lower schools, for those who did not aim at the higher branches of knowledge taught in the College.

I am clearly of opinion, that the sum now paid by the State, with the aid of the Lancasterian system, would have been adequate to completing the system, and rendering it more extensively beneficial.

One of the Academies, devoted to the instruction of suitable persons in the Lancasterian method, would have furnished the whole State with teachers, in one or two years.

In the application of the School Fund, a method has been very generally adopted, which is exactly what was originally contemplated, and is perhaps

the most judicious, if faithfully followed up, that can be practised. The principle on which the State acts, is "educate the poor, and the rich will be compelled to educate themselves." But still, as far as the one object can be made auxiliary to the other, there is every reason for rendering it so. This is done by bringing the School Fund in aid of individual efforts to establish schools, wherever it can be done, so as to contribute to the salary of a teacher, who must otherwise be paid by a neighborhood, which could not supply as many scholars as a master was competent to teach. By pursuing this method, the means of a plain country education are now very generally diffused throughout the State, and the system is unquestionably popular. Mr. Cooper, the present President of the College, I am sorry to observe, has done too much to render it otherwise; but he will not succeed.

It will be seen, from the preceding remarks, that the compensation and board of the teachers, as well as their continuing in employ, must depend upon the will of the commissioners in the respective sections of country. I know not whether females are ever employed; but I presume they are, where convenience or economy recommend it. The vacations, also, rest with the commissioners; and those young people who are obliged to labor for subsistence, are permitted to retire during the cropping season.

The number of children thus educated, is about seven thousand. They are admitted by the commissioners, and are understood to be exclusively of the poorer class of citizens, not of the paupers alone.

Thus, gentlemen, I have endeavored to communicate to you all the information in my possession, on the subject of the state of public education in this country. If any thing more full or minute be requisite, I beg that you will not hesitate to command me. The cause is one in which, as men and as citizens, we have all a common interest.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to subscribe myself

Your very humble servant,

William Johnson.⁶

COLUMBIA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, Aug. 17th, 1822.

Sir:

I received your printed circular, a copy of which was addressed to me, covering a number of questions relative to the establishment and management of public schools in this state. It is not in my power to answer your questions in detail; but I readily give you such general information as is in my power to furnish.

An act of our state legislature was passed on the 21st December 1811, for the establishment of *Free Schools*, throughout the state. By that act, Free Schools were directed to be established in each election district of the

⁶ *Ibid.*, 199-203.

state, the number of Free Schools, to be equal to the number of members which each district sends to the house of representatives. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, are to be taught. Every citizen may send his child to the free school nearest his residence, free from expence of tuition; but a preference is to be given to poor orphans, and the children of indigent parents. Three hundred dollars per annum is appropriated for each school.

But the expence has never exceeded \$37,000 per annum. The legislature appoints, triennially, commissioners, in each election district, who have power to fix the location of the schools, and to alter them, to appoint the masters and change them, to decide on the admission of scholars, and to superintend the whole system, and draw the money out of the treasury, and apply it to the intended purposes; the Commissioners to report fully annually to the legislature.

The above is the substance of the plan. It has been a little, and but a little modified, since the commencement of the system.

It has certainly done some good, but not as much as was expected. The scattered state of our population, made it difficult to adapt the system to the wants of the country. Decent teachers were difficult to be obtained in such numbers as were wanted, and at such prices as could be given.

The compact little townships of the New England States, which are perfectly organized, little sub republics of six miles square, manage their school systems, with admirable skill, economy and effect. We cannot, in our situation, and with our habits, hope to attain that perfection. But much has been done, and more might be accomplished by perseverance and vigilance.

The commissioners have, in some instances, united the free schools, with a private school, and have paid the teacher so much for each free scholar sent by the commissioners. In some cases it has answered well—in others not.

If I had the formation of such a system, I would not take the money from the general treasury; but I would make each district raise its own fund (through the tax collector,) and it would be expended more carefully and economically.

As I doubt not you have sent your judicious circulars, to the New England States, where the system is best practised, I will not take up your time in crude opinions, when you will in all probability, have communications founded on great experience.

I enclose you a summary of one year's returns of the Commissioners.

With my best wishes for the success of your wise and benevolent plan of educating the people generally, and thus fitting them for self government, I remain Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Henry Wm. DeSaussure.⁷

⁷ *Ibid.*, 203-204.

CHARLESTON, August 10th, 1822.

Gentlemen:

I received, yesterday, your Circular dated the 13th March. Believing that the welfare of our beloved country depends on the general diffusion of knowledge, I take the earliest opportunity of complying with your request, and will endeavor to put you in full possession of all the information afforded by the experience of *South-Carolina*, on the subject of education. I shall not attempt to answer your questions in the order in which they are stated; but will furnish all the information I possess, and leave you to make such use of it as you think proper.

The legislature of South Carolina, by an act which bears date 21st December 1811, established Free Schools in every part of the State. A copy of that act is enclosed, for your perusal. You will perceive, that the plan of this act was, to appropriate three hundred dollars for every representative in the popular branch of the legislature, (the whole number of which is one hundred and twenty-four,) making the annual appropriations for free schools \$37,000. This sum has been appropriated every year since, out of the public treasury, and is provided for in the general estimates on which our tax bills are founded. The free schools, therefore, are *chargeable entirely on the revenue of the State*; and \$37,000 dollars is annually appropriated for the purpose, payable as in other cases, "out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." You will perceive, further, that the *management* of the free schools is given exclusively to certain *Commissioners*, appointed at stated periods, by the legislature, in the several districts. These commissioners have power to fill up vacancies during the recess of the legislature. They have the power of establishing schools within their respective districts, according to any plan of which they may approve, provided they do not draw warrants on the treasury for greater amounts than the law permits. The original plan certainly was, to have a number of schools in each district, equal to the number of representatives; and it was supposed, that teachers could be procured for three hundred dollars, the amount appropriated. But the commissioners, being authorized to do so, have generally thought it expedient to lessen the number of schools, and increase the salary of the teachers; and in Charleston, where this principle has been pushed further than any where else, instead of appointing sixteen teachers, with salaries of three hundred dollars each, we have but four schools, and the teachers receive \$1,200 each.

The act itself, which is enclosed, will furnish a satisfactory answer to many of your questions. I will add a few particulars, not to be collected from that source.

The number of schools in each district being equal to the number of representatives, does not apportion them exactly to the *population* of these districts, inasmuch as our constitution fixes the representation on a *com-*

pound ratio of taxation and population. Charleston, for instance, would, from population alone, be entitled only to about nine representatives, (and of course to nine schools,) but our wealth would entitle us to a greater number. The combined ratio gives us sixteen representatives, and consequently sixteen schools, for each of which we are entitled to three hundred dollars per annum out of the treasury.

Only one or two modifications have been adopted in our free school system, since its establishment. Leave has been granted to the commissioners to send their *scholars* to other established schools; and the commissioners have been also authorised to draw on the treasury for the unexpended balances of former years. In some of the districts, it was at one period found impracticable to procure teachers, and the first of the above provisions was made to meet that case. In other districts, it was supposed that (from the scattered population and other causes) free schools could not be established to advantage. In consequence of this, such a clamor was raised against the system, that it was, on one occasion, preserved by a single vote in our senate. To appease all parties, it was finally agreed, that each district should have annually put to its credit, on the books of the treasury, the amount of the appropriation; and that this should be suffered to accumulate, for the exclusive use of such district, for the purposes of schools, and to be drawn for when it could be advantageously expended. This satisfied the mal-contents, and in a year or two it was found that schools were in operation in every district of the State.

For some years after the establishment of the Free Schools, they certainly failed to realize the sanguine expectations of their friends. *The scattered state of our population* was the chief cause of our failure. In the *low country*, (particularly in that portion cultivated in rice,) the inhabitants generally abandoned their plantations in the summer season; and, of course, free schools could not be permanently established there. Where summer retreats, in the pine barrens or on the sea-coast, were resorted to, schools, during the summer months, were at first instituted; and latterly, it has become customary to establish schools permanently in such situations. Still, it must be admitted, that in all situations where the population is very much scattered, the success of the Free Schools has been very partial and limited. The great expence of boarding, and the impossibility of daily sending children many miles to school, are the causes of this failure. In every district, however, experience has taught the commissioners *how to arrange their schools*, so as to accomplish, in the greatest possible degree, the benevolent objects of the legislature. In some places, the location of the schools is changed every two or three months; in others, private teachers have been encouraged to establish private schools, on the promise of a certain number of free school children; while small sums are sometimes paid to persons not professed teachers, for the education of a few of the neigh-

boring children. By these and other contrivances much good unquestionably results from our free schools, even in districts the most unfavorable to their success. The clamor, which was very strong against them several years ago, has entirely ceased; and, though some money has been wasted, and more has been injudiciously expended, yet much benefit has been already experienced, and the people are gradually progressing in intelligence and virtue. In all our *villages* and *towns*, and especially in Charleston, the success of the system has been complete. Indeed, wherever the population is such as to furnish fifteen or twenty scholars within the compass of a few miles, it is impossible that the plan can fail, unless its direction should be committed to dishonest or incompetent men. In Charleston we have four teachers, with a salary of \$1,200. Each of these teachers is required to instruct from 60 to 80 scholars; which, by the *partial* introduction of the Lancasterian plan, they perform with great ease. Our commissioners are men in all respects qualified for the task; our teachers are all *eminently* qualified, and we have, on an average two hundred and fifty children well educated, on the free school establishment in Charleston; as well educated, I think, in the usual branches of an English education, (*viz.* reading, writing, arithmetic and geography,) as any children can be, in any part of the world. Perhaps our funds would enable us to educate a greater number of children in this City, if there existed a necessity for it; but we have so many charitable establishments for the education of poor children, that *every such child is amply provided for*. In our Orphan House establishment, there are upwards of two hundred children clothed, boarded and educated. Our Fellowship Society, educates one hundred; the South Carolina Society, one hundred and fifty; the Ladies', and other minor societies, at least one hundred and fifty more; and finally, the Free Schools, two hundred and fifty. I believe many get their children well educated gratuitously, who can afford to pay, whilst no individual is excluded by poverty from giving his children a good education.

I have thus given you a rough sketch of our free schools, and will add my thorough conviction that the benefits resulting to the state from the establishment, would be cheaply purchased at double the present expenditure, and yet there are evils and abuses in the system. Among them, one that calls loudly for a remedy is *the want of responsibility* in the commissioners. In many parts of the country, men of great respectability and talents, and what is still of more consequence, men zealous in the work, are commissioners. But in others places, indolent men, without any qualifications, and in some few cases, speculators, have obtained the direction of the fund, and of course have wasted or applied it to their own purposes, or those of their friends.

The remedy for this evil, is to make the commissioners responsible, and to secure their responsibility. The law now requires only an annual report

to the legislature; but even this cannot be enforced. Every report is imperfect. I send you two of them for your information; as far as they go, they may be relied on. We could not give salaries to the commissioners, nor require security from them, but we could extend *privileges*, such as an exemption from taxation, from serving on juries, or from performing militia or patrol duty. These, or any similar privileges, if they could have the effect of inducing respectable and intelligent men to covet the office of a commissioner, would be attended with the happiest consequences, as it would enable us to insist on their making regular reports, and in other respects complying with such regulations as the legislature might prescribe. It affords me pleasure to believe, that the only serious difficulty we have encountered in establishing Free Schools in South Carolina, (that is, our scattered population,) will probably not be experienced in Kentucky, or will certainly cease to exist in a very few years.

Having written thus far, I turned to your letter and read over the questions again, and find I have not answered all of them. I will therefore endeavor, very briefly, to supply the deficiency.

Our teachers receive *salaries*, and *board* themselves; and the salaries are increased or diminished according to the number of scholars. Teachers are required to be *well qualified* to teach the usual branches of an English education.

Children, *male and female*, are sent to the *same school, under masters*. In Charleston, we once employed a female teacher for the girls. We thought it a cheaper and better plan, than to send them to the common schools. This school has however been discontinued I think, for no sufficient reason.

The teachers are dismissed at the pleasure of the commissioners; who also determine what children shall be admitted. The children of the poor are *preferred*; but if there is room, none are refused. With very few exceptions, however, the children of the poor only, are educated in the free schools.

The children find their own books, except some Spelling Books, which the legislature ordered to be distributed among the schools.

I believe I have now given you all the information I possess, on the subject of free schools. You are aware, of course, that a College has been for many years established, and is now supported by the bounty of the State, at Columbia, the seat of government. If you desire any information on that subject, it can perhaps be better furnished by Judge Desaussure, or some other gentleman who resides in that place.

It will afford me pleasure, to know that this communication has come safe to hand; and with my best wishes for the success of all your plans on the subject of education, and the prosperity of your great and rising State, I beg leave to subscribe myself, gentlemen, with the highest respect,

Robert Y. Hayne.⁸

⁸ *Ibid.*, 215-219.

MINUTES OF THE VESTRY, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH,¹

1822-1840

Contributed by WILLIAM EDWARD FRIPP

Because of the ruin wrought by the Yamasee Indian War in 1715 and the subsequent shifting of the population, St. Bartholomew differed from the other colonial parishes in that it never had a parish church, and its rectors officiated alternately at the several chapels of ease in the different parts of the parish.

Pon Pon Chapel, authorized by an act of December 9, 1725, to be "at or near Captain Cox's plantation,"² probably was built of wood at first; but in 1754 a brick building was begun which was ready for use four years later.³ It stood on the Parker's Ferry road about a half mile from United States Highway 17, between Walterboro and Jacksonboro, about three miles from the latter. Dr. Dalcho states that this chapel was burned, and that its ruins in 1819 already were called "*the burnt Church*;"⁴ but since the minutes below show that a chapel here was in regular use for a decade following 1822, it must have been re-built again between 1819 and that year.

Edmundsbury Chapel, often called Ashepoo Chapel, was provided for by an act of May 25, 1745, to be "a Parochial Chapel of Ease at the Town of Edmundsbury."⁵ Built of brick at the same time as the second Pon Pon Chapel, it stood on the west side of Ashepoo River, between the present Highway 52 and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, only a few hundred yards from the highway bridge over the river. Dr. Dalcho has recorded that this chapel fell down in 1810, but that in 1819 a neat church of wood had recently been completed here.⁶ This continued to be the place of worship for the planters along the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers until it was burned in 1852.

Walterboro Chapel, erected in 1826, took the place of the old Academy temporarily used by the congregation in Walterboro for divine services. This chapel stood on what is now Tracy street, near the present Negro Episcopal Church, and was used until St. Jude's Church was built in 1855.

¹ From the original in custody of the Senior Warden, St. Jude's Church, Walterboro.

² *Stat. III*, 253. John Parker, John Hunt, Hugh Bryan, and William Evertson were named as commissioners to supervise the building of the chapel.

³ *This Magazine*, L (October 1949), 200.

⁴ F. Dalcho, *Protestant Episcopal Church in South-Carolina*, p. 373.

⁵ *Stat. III*, 651. Henry Hyrne, David Godin and Burnaby Bull were named as commissioners to take subscriptions and erect the building.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 373.

Ascension Church, a neat brick structure on what is now Highway 32, between Walterboro and the Combahee river, belonged to a separate parish formed from the portion of St. Bartholomew lying along the Combahee river. Opened for service on July 22, 1857, this church was not used after the War for Southern Independence.

The original church glebe lands at Chehaw, some 220 acres, became useless after the Yamasee War caused the congregation to remove to the Pon Pon river for safety. The vestry therefore petitioned the Assembly for permission to sell the glebe and invest the proceeds in slaves. This was granted by an act of July 25, 1761, which vested such slaves with their future increase, in the rector and his successors. During a vacancy, the vestry was authorized to hire out the slaves and to pay the profits to the next incumbent.⁷ The glebe was sold in 1762,⁸ and the slaves were purchased. Much of the business recorded in the minutes below was centered around this investment.

We hereby certify that an Election for Vestrymen and Church Wardens of the Episcopal Church in the Parish of Saint Bartholomew was held on the 8th of April A. D. 1822, (the same being Easter Monday) at Edmundsbury Chapel—That the following persons viz Peter B. Girardeau, John A. Culliatt, W. Bellinger, Charles Webb, Thomas Boone, Jacob Warley, J. M. Croskeys, Alexander Fraser and J. G. Godfrey attended and gave in their votes—and that Messrs John A. Culliatt, Thomas Boone, James Lowndes, Alfred Walters, W. M. Smith, A. Fraser and J. M. Croskeys were elected Vestrymen, and Messrs. Charles Webb and Jacob Warley, Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Ashepoo.

Charles Webb }
Jacob Warley } Church Wardens

April 8th, 1822.

A meeting of the Vestry was held immediately after the election. Messrs. Charles Webb, John A. Culliatt, Thomas Boone, Alexander Fraser, J. M. Croskeys, and Jacob Warley attended, who being duly qualified appointed Jacob Warley Sect Pro. Tem. and proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year. Charles Webb was duly elected Chairman, William M. Smith, Secty. and Treas. and J. G. Godfrey, Solicitor. A communication from Mr. Godfrey respecting the affairs of the Church which had been intrusted to him as Solicitor was read and ordered to be filed. Whereon it was resolved that the Solicitor be directed to proceed in all cases in which judgement is obtained to recover the money immediately, except in the case

⁷ Stat. IV. 152, 153.

⁸ Dalcho, *op. cit.*, p. 372.

versus Rev. L. D. Parks—which they leave discretionary with him. The Vestry then adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at Jacksonborough.

Edmundsbury Chapel

Signed. Jacob Warley.

April 8th, 1822.

A true copy of Mr. Warley's minutes, Secty, P. T.

Wm. M. Smith, Secty and Treas.

Jacksonborough April 16, 1822—The Vestry met according to Adjournment, present, C. Webb, Chairman, W. M. Smith, Secty., John A. Culliat, Thos. Boone, Jacob Warley, J. M. Croskey and Alfred Walters, Messrs. Smith and Walters having been qualified by the Chairman. Mr. Warley presented the minutes of the last meeting, which were read, approved and ordered to be entered on the records—The Treasurer reported that he had paid ten Dollars to the Sexton of Edmundsbury Chapel, the same being the salary allowed him during the last year, which was approved of. He then presented his accounts current for the two last years, which were examined, and having been found correct and supported by proper vouchers, were accepted and passed, and the Chairman was directed to give a certificate of the same in the Treasurer's Book—The following Resolutions were then severally and duly passed—

1st. That W. D. Martin, Esq. be engaged as additional counsel in the suit *v.s.* Dr. Perry and that the Treas. do give him a fee of forty Dollars for the same.

2nd. That the Treas. do pay to the Rev. Mr. Andrews the balance of his Salary with any monies in his hand.

3rd. That the Chairman do write to the Rev. Mr. Andrews inviting him to officiate as Minister of this Parish for one year from the 1st of December next and to offer for his services during that period, a salary of One Thousand Dollars—or of Seven hundred Dollars and the use of the negroes belonging to the Church.

4th. That the Vestry do adjourn to meet again on Sunday next at 10 o'clock at Edmundsbury Chapel.

S/Wm. M. Smith, Secty.

Edmundsbury Chapel Sunday April 21st 1822

Messrs. Webb, Smith, Boone and Fraser, according to the vote of adjournment of the 16th Inst. attended.

A quorum not being formed, no business could be transacted and the Chairman was requested to call another meeting at the same place on Saturday next, to receive the Rev. Mr. Andrew's answer to the Chairman's letter.

S/W. M. Smith, Secty.

Edmundsbury Chapel, April 27, 1822

The Vestry convened at the call of the Chairman. Present, C. Webb, W. M. Smith, Alexander Fraser, T. Boone, J. Warley and J. A. Culliatt. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Chairman laid before the Vestry a copy of his letter to the Rev. Mr. Andrews and the answer of that gentleman, declining the invitation, which were read and ordered to be filed. Whereon it was resolved that Messrs. Smith, Boone and Fraser be appointed a committee and be authorized to engage a Clergyman to officiate in the Parish during, and for, the ensuing year, on the same terms, and under the same conditions, as were offered to Mr. Andrews—their first application to be made to the Rev. Mr. Taylor of Georgetown. Mr. Smith, as Treasurer, presented to the Vestry a schedule of their funds and a statement of their probable income for the next year, which was attentively considered—and whereon it was unanimously resolved that it is absolutely necessary to obtain subscriptions in aid of the funds for the support of a Minister and that the members of the Vestry do use their best endeavor for that purpose as soon as a Clergyman is engaged. The Chairman informed the Vestry that he was about to leave the Parish for several months, and that it would be necessary to appoint a Chairman Pro Tem during his absence. Whereon Thomas Boone, Esq. was unanimously elected to that office, and it was then resolved that the Vestry do adjourn to meet at the call of the Chairman Pro Tem.

Wm. M. Smith, Secty.

At a meeting of the Vestry held at the Walterborough [chapel] on the 26th of June. Present, T. Boone, Chairman Pro Tem, A. Walter, J. M. Croskey, A. Fraser, Vestryman, and J. Warley, Warden. J. Warley was appointed Secty. pro tem. and the following resolutions were passed.

1st. Resolved that so much of the vote appointing a committee to engage a Clergyman for the ensuing year as directs that the first application shall be made to the Rev. Mr. Taylor be rescinded, and that the said committee be authorized to invite the Rev. Mr. Gilbert and to offer him in addition to the Salary fixed by said vote, a comfortable residence in the Parish.

2nd. Resolved that the Solicitor be directed to search the Clerk's office for the actual amount of Judgments against the Estate of John Singleton prior to the Judgments held by the Vestry against said Estate and that himself and Messrs. Croskey and Culliatt be requested not to allow the negroes belonging to the said Estate to be sold much below their value.

Signed, Jacob Warley, S. P. T.

Transcribed from the loose minutes of the meeting by Wm. M. Smith, Secty. and Treasurer.

Walterborough, August 27th, 1822

The Vestrymen assembled by the Chairman Pro Tem. Present T. Boone, Jacob Warley, Alfred Walter, A. Fraser, J. A. Culliat and J. M. Croskey. Mr. Boone informed the meeting that he had received a letter from Mr. Smith stating that in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Gilbert having entered into an engagement with the Vestry of Grace Church on Sullivans Island for the summer months he had declined receiving proposals for the whole year, but might be induced to engage with a country parish for the winter. Mr. Smith had also stated in his letter, that it had been suggested to him by the Bishop that if overtures were made to Mr. Taylor a larger salary should be offered. Whereon it was resolved that the committee appointed for that purpose on the 2nd of April last be discharged and that Mr. Boone do write to the Bishop requesting him to engage if possible the Rev. Mr. Taylor or Mr. Gilbert, as minister of the Parish during the ensuing year, offering a salary of nine hundred dollars and the use of the negroes or of twelve hundred dollars without the negroes and a comfortable house at Walterborough—or if he should not be able to effect such an engagement with either of those gentlemen to write to the Rev. Mr. Andrews of Connecticut inviting him to pass the winter in the Parish and to offer him for his services a salary of seven hundred dollars for the six months and in case of his refusal to make this offer to Mr. Taylor or Mr. Gilbert.

The above minutes were sent to me by Mr. Boone, under date of the 28th of August.

Wm. M. Smith, Secty.

Edmundsbury Chapel, December 6th, 1822

A Vestry meeting was held at the above place and date at which Charles Webb, Chairman, W. M. Smith, Secty. and Treas., T. Boone, J. Warley, A. Fraser and J. A. Culliat were present. A verbal communication from the Bishop was received through the Secretary informing the Vestry that he had in compliance with their request invited the Rev. Mr. Taylor to officiate in the Parish during the next year, who had declined the same. That he had then written to the Rev. Mr. Andrews inviting him to pass the winter in their service, who had also declined the invitation, and that the Rev. Mr. Gilbert had in the meantime entered into other engagements incompatible with such arrangements.

It was on motion resolved that the Rev. David J. Campbell be invited to officiate as minister of the Parish for one year from the 1st of January 1823, upon the same terms as were offered to the Rev. Mr. Andrews on the 16th day of April last, with the addition of a comfortable place of residence, either at Walterboro or elsewhere in the parish as he may choose. And that the Secretary do send him a letter containing this invitation and also informing him of the peculiar situation of the funds and the reason

why a more permanent engagement is not offered. Messrs. Warley and Culliat were appointed a committee to hire out the negroes for the next year if Mr. Campbell should not take them, or should decline the invitation. The Vestry adjourned.

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Pon-Pon Chapel, January 14th, 1823

The Vestry met, present C. Webb, Chairman, W. M. Smith, Secretary, Messrs. J. A. Culliat, J. Warley and Thomas Boone. A quorum being formed the minutes of the three last meetings were read and approved. The Secty. presented a copy of the letter which he had, in conformity with the resolution of the last meeting, written to the Rev. D. J. Campbell, and that gentleman's answer thereto, declining the invitation, which were severally read and ordered to be filed. He also laid before them a circular letter from the Secty. of the Convention inviting the appointment of Delegates to the next meeting, whereon Messrs. Charles Webb, W. M. Smith and Alexander Fraser were chosen for that purpose. The Chairman was requested to write to the Bishop inquiring whether the Rev. Mr. DeLaveau was about to leave his present situation and if so, whether he was informed of the cause of his so doing, and whether it was probable that he would accept of an invitation to this Parish.

The following Resolutions were then on Motion severally and unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved that in future no part of the Funds or Property of the Church in this Parish, or of the income interest or profits arising therefrom or from the hire of the negroes belonging thereto, may or can, according to the terms by which they are at present held, be appropriated or given for the use or payment of any Minister who is appointed, or engaged to officiate for any time less than one year.

2nd. Resolved, that the application which the Solicitor was instructed to make to the Court of Equity be countermanded, and the business left as it is.

3rd. Resolved, that the Chairman do instruct the Solicitor to proceed against all those who have been sued, also do not, by the middle of March, pay up the whole of the Interest, and one sixth of the Principal due; and that he do immediately commence suit against Henry Chipman on his two notes.

4th. Resolved, that the Vestry do adjourn.

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Edmundsbury Chapel, March 28th, 1823

At a meeting of the Vestry, held this day, Messrs. Webb, Smith, Boone, Fraser and Lowndes being present; it was, on Motion, unanimously re-

solved, that the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux be invited to the Rectorship of the Parish and that he be offered, therewith, a comfortable house in Walterboro and a salary of One Thousand Dollars in half yearly payments, upon condition, 1st That he will reside within the Parish during the whole year, discharging the usual Parochial duties and officiating, during the fall, winter, and spring in the two Chapels at Ashepoo and Pon-pon alternately, and during the summer at Walterboro:—on every Sabbath and on such fasts, and festivals of the Church, as he, or the Vestry, may from time to time appoint and 2nd that he will give, convey, bestow, and absolutely vest, by a Deed of Gift, to, upon, and in the Vestrymen and Church Wardens of the Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomews Parish, and their successors in office, in trust, to, and for the use of the Church, and support of a Minister, whatever Property, money, profits, or Interest may have arisen and accumulated from the hire or work or sale of the negroes belonging to the Church during the vacancy of the Rectorship; and to which he may, and will under a most unjust Act of the Assembly, bearing date the 25th of July A. D. 1761, become entitled, after, he shall have officiated as Minister in the Parish, with the consent of the Parishioners, for the term of Six Months. And that he will before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute, and deliver to the Chairman, a Penal Bond, binding himself, his Ex'ors, heirs, and assigns, to do and perform the same without delay as soon as he shall become legally qualified so to do.

It was also on Motion, Resolved, that the Secretary do immediately communicate the above invitation and offer to the Rev. Mr. DeLaVeaux and at the same time, express to him, the wish of the Vestry that he will enter upon the duties of his office, as soon as possible, without inconvenience to himself, which, they are aware, a dissolution of his present connection might produce, if too hastily made and to state, that although a new election for Vestrymen and Wardens will have taken place, before he can receive this communication, the present Vestry, do not hesitate to assure him, of the punctual payment of the salary they have offered, as but about one third of the amount will have to be made up by subscription, the rest, being derived from the hire of the negroes and the Interest of Stock, Bank Shares, etc. And to pledge themselves to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the Church and to render his residence among them as happy to him as they have no doubt that it will be beneficial to them.

The Chairman informed the Vestry that he had given to the Solicitor the instructions ordered at the last meeting; and that he had received a letter from Mr. Chipman, complaining of the order made respecting his notes, and offering certain terms for the payment of them. Whereon, it was resolved that Mr. Chipman's former offer, respecting these notes be shown

to him in answer to his letter. And that the Vestry do adjourn to meet again on Easter Monday at the Pon-pon Church before the Election.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Bartholomew's Parish at Pon-pon Chapel on the 31st March, 1823, present, C. Webb, J. A. Culliatt, T. Boone, J. M. Croskeys and J. Warley. Resolved, That on account of the peculiar situation of the Estate of the Rev. Mr. Parks owing to his death that the Chairman direct the Solicitor to stay proceedings in that case until further orders. The meeting adjourned sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary P. T.

We hereby certify that an Election for Vestrymen and Church Wardens of the Episcopal Church in the Parish of Saint Bartholomews was held on the 31st March 1823 (the same being Easter Monday), at Pon-pon Chapel. That the following persons viz. J. A. Culliatt, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, P. B. Girardeau, C. Webb, J. W. Monk and J. Warley attended and gave in their votes and that Messrs. J. A. Culliatt, T. Boone, J. Lowndes, W. M. Smith, A. Fraser, J. M. Croskeys and P. B. Girardeau were elected Vestrymen and Messrs. C. Webb and J. Warley, Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Pon-pon Chapel
31 March 1823

Charles Webb }
Jacob Warley } Church Wardens

Edmundsbury Chapel, 25 April, 1823

The Vestry met, present C. Webb, W. M. Smith, T. Boone, A. Fraser, J. M. Croskeys, P. B. Girardeau and J. Warley who being duly qualified resolved, That the Offices of Secretary and Treasurer be divided and held by separate persons.

Resolved: That the Secretary be elected as heretofore at the same time and for the same period as the Chairman.

Resolved: That the Treasurer after the next election shall continue in office until a successor shall be elected by the Vestry or in case of his resignation until his accounts shall have been examined and approved of by a Committee appointed by them for that purpose.

Resolved: That so much of the resolution passed on the 9th of April 1820 as directs and requires that the Treasurer shall before he enters upon the duties of his Office give a Bond with personal Security condition for the faithful discharge of that Office be rescinded and that the resolution passed at the same time making it the duty of the Chairman to see that the Treasurer's Bond be properly executed and to take charge of the same be also rescinded.

Proceeded to the Election of Officers when Charles Webb was duly

elected Chairman, W. M. Smith Treasurer, J. Warley Secretary and J. G. Godfrey Solicitor.

W. M. Smith, T. Boone and A. Fraser were appointed building committee for Edmundsbury Chapel and J. A. Culliatt, J. M. Croskeys and Jacob Warley building Committee for Ponpon Chapel.

Resolved: That the Solicitor be required to render in writing the information he has given the Vestry respecting their affairs entrusted to him by the next meeting. And that he be directed and required to make all future communications in writing.

Resolved: That all communications to the Solicitor be made in writing from the Secretary.

Resolved: That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor to make a full report to the Vestry on Easter Monday annually or oftener if called upon with due notice by the Vestry.

Resolved: That Messrs. C. Webb and T. Boone be a Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts and if found correct to certify them and deliver him his Bond.

Resolved: That the Treasurer be directed to advance the Rev. Mr. De LaVaux One Hundred Dollars.

Resolved: That the Treasurer be directed to call on Mr. L. Fishburne for the payment of his note stating the immediate wants of the Vestry.

Resolved: That the Solicitor be directed to draw the Bond of Indemnity to be signed by the Rev. Mr. De La Vaux and hand the same to the Chairman who will see it duly executed and worded.

The meeting adjourned sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 28th June, 1823

The Vestry met, present C. Webb, P. B. Girardeau, T. Boone, A. Fraser and J. Warley. The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts report that they did so, found them correct and certified them. Read the Treasurer's letter to Mr. L. Fishburne and his answer, which were ordered to be filed.

Resolved: That the Solicitor be directed to apply to the Treasurer for Mr. L. S. Fishburne's Note and call on him for payment and inform him that if he does not pay it before return day it will then be put in suit.

Read the Solicitor's report, ordered to be filed.

Resolved: That the Solicitor indulge C. Canaday and the Estate of J. Rutledge until further orders.

Resolved: That the Secretary write the Treasurer directing him to purchase a Register for the Parish.

The meeting adjourned Sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 17th July, 1823

The Vestry met, present Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, P. B. Girardeau, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, A. Fraser and J. Warley. Read a letter from the Trustees of the Bethel Church offering the use of the Church in Walterborough.

Resolved: That the Secretary return an answer thanking them for their polite offer but declining it.

Resolved: That a Subscription be carried around to the Inhabitants of the Village in order to Bench and repair the Academy for a place of Public Worship.

The meeting adjourned sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 23 August, 1823

The Vestry met, present C. Webb, P. B. Girardeau, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, A. Fraser and J. Warley.

Resolved: That a Committee be appointed to attend the Sheriff Sales and bid for the land of Crispin Canaday advertised for sale at next Sale day (1st Sept. 1823) and that they be authorized to go as far as they in their judgement think fit but not beyond the debt.

Resolved: That Messrs. Croskeys, Boone and Warley be the Committee to attend the Sale.

Resolved: That the Chairman be authorized to receive of Dr. James Perry Thirty Dollars retained by him by order of Court for payment of costs accruing in a Suit for the recovery of a Stolen Negro and give him a receipt for the same.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 5th Sept., 1823

The Vestry met, present C. Webb, P. B. Girardeau, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, A. Fraser and J. Warley.

Resolved: That the Solicitor be directed to proceed immediately against Crispin Canaday.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 17th Oct., 1823

The Vestry met. Present Rev. Mr. De La Voux, C. Webb, T. Boone, J. M. Croskeys, A. Fraser, J. A. Culliat and J. Warley.

Resolved: That the Vestry close with the offer of Mr. Pye for the Purchase of C. Canaday's land (bought in at the last Sheriff Sale by their Order) as contained in the letter of his attorney, J. D. Edwards, Esq. viz.

One Hundred Dollars Cash, Two Hundred Dollars in January 1824, One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars in January 1825 and One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars in January 1826 with Interest on last two payments from date and mortgage of the Property, and that a Committee consisting of J. Warley, T. Boone, and J. M. Croskeys carry the same into effect.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. H. Chipman asking indulgence and making the following offer: "I will pay \$80 now and the balance in three equal payments on the 1st March, 1st June and 1st Oct. next.

Resolved: That Mr. Chipman's offer be accepted if he will give a Confession of Judgement.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 5th Nov., 1823

The Vestry met, present Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, P. B. Girardeau, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, A. Fraser and J. Warley. A proposition was made by Wm. Willis taken on a *Ca Sa* on an assigned Judgement for indulgence.

Resolved: That Mr. Willis be indulged until 1st Feb. 1824 on his giving his Note endorsed by Maj. Philip S. Postell for the amount.

Resolved: That the Chairman give an Order on Mr. Godfrey in favor of Rev. Mr. De La Vaux for the Interest Money in his hands.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Pon-pon Chapel, 31st Dec., 1823

The Vestry met, present Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, J. A. Culliatt, T. Boone, A. Fraser and J. Warley.

Resolved: That J. A. Culliatt, J. Warley and T. Boone be a Committee to hire the Negroes belonging to the Parsonage of St. Bartholomews Parish.

The Vestry adjourned Sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Edmundsbury Chapel, 21st January, 1824

The Vestry met. Present Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, T. Boone, P. B. Girardeau, W. M. Smith, A. Fraser and J. Warley.

Received the Resignation of J. G. Godfrey Esq. Solicitor of the Vestry.

Ordered that the Treasurer examine the accounts of J. G. Godfrey late Solicitor and if found correct pass the same, return him his receipts and give him a discharge.

Resolved: That Mr. Godfrey be allowed Ten Dollars for drawing the Bond.

Examined Mr. J. Warley's accounts and passed the same. Proceeded to the Election of a Solicitor, on counting the votes it appeared that James Raysor Esq. was duly elected. Ordered that the Secretary inform Mr. Raysor of his election. The Chairman of the Vestry produced the Bond of the Rev. Mr. De La Vaux.

Ordered that the Solicitor draw the necessary papers to carry the intention of the Bond fully into effect.

Resolved that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Parks be called on to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of their Bonds and all the Interest and hereafter $\frac{1}{6}$ and all the Interest of the original debt annually until the debts be extinguished. And the other Creditors one Sixth of the original debts and all the Interest annually until the debts be extinguished.

Ordered that the Treasurer pay the Rev. Mr. De La Vaux Two Hundred Dollars of the next Six months' Salary. The Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, T. Boone and W. M. Smith were appointed Delegates to attend the next Convention in February 1824.

Moved and Seconded that when the members of the Vestry go round to obtain subscriptions for the Support of the Minister they endeavour to obtain subscriptions for the purchase of the House in Walterborough.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Edmundsbury Chapel, 19th April, 1824

The Vestry met, present Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, J. A. Culliat, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, A. Fraser and J. Warley.

The Chairman read the Communication of the Committee appointed by the Convention for the better support of the Episcopate, on Motion,

Resolved: That the Secretary be directed to return the following answer. Gentlemen:

Your communication has been duly received and laid before the Vestry of this Church who beg leave in reply to state that it is utterly out of their power to comply with the recommendations therein expressed.

With the Greatest respect, Your Most Obt. Servt.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Read a letter from Dr. Evans enclosing his account for attendance on the Vestry negroes amounting to \$25.

Resolved: That the account be paid by the Treasurer when it is certified by Mr. L. S. Fishbourne or attested by Dr. Evans.

The Vestry adjourned Sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

We Hereby Certify that an Election for Vestrymen, Wardens of the Episcopal Church in the Parish of Bartholomews was held on the 19 April 1824 (the same being Easter Monday) at Edmundsbury Chapel.

That the following persons viz T. Boone, J. A. Culliatt, J. M. Croskeys, A. Fraser, T. Lowndes, W. M. Smith, C. Webb, J. S. Miles, F. T. De La Vaux and J. Warley attended and gave their Votes and that Messrs. J. A. Culliatt, J. M. Croskeys, W. M. Smith, A. Fraser, T. Boone, J. S. Miles and W. Youngblood were elected Vestrymen and Messrs. C. Webb and J. Warley Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Edmundsbury Chapel
19 April 1824

Charles Webb
Jacob Warley } Church Wardens

Edmundsbury Chapel, 19 April, 1824

The Vestry met, present Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, J. A. Culliatt, J. M. Croskeys, A. Fraser, W. M. Smith, T. Boone, J. S. Miles and J. Warley who being qualified proceeded to the Election of Officers when C. Webb was elected Chairman, W. M. Smith, Treasurer, J. Warley, Secty. and James Rayson, Solicitor. W. M. Smith, T. Boone and A. Fraser were appointed building Committee for Edmundsbury Chapel and J. A. Culliatt, J. M. Croskeys and J. Warley, building Committee for Pon-pon Chapel. T. Boone and A. Fraser were appointed a Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts, certify the same and report to the next meeting of the Vestry.

The Vestry adjourned Sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 25 June, 1824

The Vestry met, present, Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, T. Boone, A. Fraser, J. S. Miles and J. Warley.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts report That they examined them, found them correct and passed them.

Resolved: That the Balance of Interest due by Mr. L. S. Fishburne to the Vestry (say \$6.11) be exacted and his notes be retained until paid and That the Secretary write him a Letter informing him of the same and if he refused direct the Solicitor to take measures to collect the same.

Read Dr. Campbell's letter relating to the House at Walterborough stating that his Mother would give her Title for the same.

Resolved: That the Treasurer be directed to pay the Balance due to Mrs. Campbell on her giving good Titles (say \$200).

The Vestry adjourned Sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

Walterborough, 10th Oct., 1824

The Vestry met, present C. Webb, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, A. Fraser, W. Youngblood and J. Warley.

Resolved: That an application be made to Col. Cunningham knowing on what condition he would allow the Rev. Mr. De La Vaux to have his House near Ashepoo.

Resolved: That the Solicitor be directed to pay to the Rev. Mr. De La Vaux One Hundred and Twenty Dollars and take his receipt for the same.

The Vestry adjourned Sine die.

Jacob Warley, Secretary.

(To be continued)

DEATH NOTICES FROM THE STATE GAZETTE OF
SOUTH-CAROLINA, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by ELIZABETH HEYWARD JERVEY

Last Tuesday evening, Mr. Parker, Merchant in this city, thought proper to put an end to his existence with a pistol. (Thursday, June 9, 1785)

Died. On Sunday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson of this city, who lingered under a long and painful illness. . . . (Thursday, June 9, 1785)

Died. Last Thursday at Savannah, Mr. Peter Baird. (Thursday, July 28, 1785)

Died. A few days since, at Ashley river, Miss Elizabeth Ladson, an only child of Abraham Ladson, Esq. (Monday, August 1, 1785)

Died. Joseph Palmer, Esq. of St. Stephen's Parish, a member of the Honorable the Senate—not John Palmer, Esq. of the House of Representatives as has been erroneously inserted in this and several other papers. (Thursday, August 11, 1785)

Mr. Baker, a farmer in the back country, being in company with two other countrymen, on Sunday evening, after drinking pretty freely they all went to sleep near their wagons, a little way from the city gate. When day came a Negro boy discovered that Mr. Baker was murdered, being shot in the top part of his head. As the two comrades of the deceased had told a roundabout story, the Coroner and Jury, thought proper to take their depositions apart. They both steadily denied any connection in the crime, said they heard the report of a gun, without thinking it had been directed at their company. One of them asserted that he had a strong suspicion of a man named Lowry, as being the murderer, and the reason why he entertained this opinion was on account of a recent quarrel between them, in the course of which Lowry uttered threats of vengeance against the deceased. In consequence of this Lowry was taken into custody; he did not deny that he had quarrelled with Mr. Baker, on Sunday evening, and might use passionate expressions, but steadily denied what the others had sworn, or that at any time he ever harbored so horrid a design as to deprive him of life. So much ambiguity appearing in the whole transaction, the Coroner thought proper to commit Lowry and the two countrymen under suspicion of murder. It appeared from the evidence of a Negro that a pistol was in one of the wagons, that night, loaded but not primed; on inspection next

morning it was found to have been fired off, and returned to its place again. (Thursday, August 11, 1785)

Died, on the 7th of July last, at Newport, Rhode-Island, Peter Bailey Esq., a citizen of this state. This young gentleman descended from a worthy family in Ireland, was educated at the Inns of Court in England and came to America to take possession of a handsome estate left him by his ancestors. . . . (Thursday, August 18, 1785)

Died. Mr. William Henry Williamson of Will-town, son of Richard Williamson, Esq., late of Georgia. (Thursday, August 25, 1785)

Died. Early on Tuesday morning, Miss Ann Dawes, youngest daughter of Mr. Ralph Dawes, Merchant, of this city. (Thursday, September 1, 1785)

Died. On Tuesday night, Miss Mary Dawes, eldest daughter of Mr. Ralph Dawes, Merchant, of this city. (Thursday, September 15, 1785)

Died. Master Benjamin Simons, son of Keating Simons, of this city. (Monday, October 24, 1785)

We learn from Savannah, that on the 15th inst. Dr. Samuel Vickars shot himself through the head with a pistol, and immediately expired. The Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, who brought in their verdict—in sanity. (Thursday, October 27, 1785)

Died. On Saturday the 12th instant, on John's Island, Mrs. Mary Ann Hamilton, aged 76 years. (Monday, November 21, 1785)

A few days ago two Negro men were hanged at Beaufort, Port Royal, belonging to Godin Guerard, Esq. for wounding and endeavoring to murder Mr. Benjamin Bush of Purrysburg. (Thursday, November 24, 1785)

Last Friday forenoon Commodore Lockwood put an end to his existence with a pistol; from the appearance of the body, a dissolution of the natural faculties took place almost immediately after firing the pistol. The Coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and the jury brought in their verdict Insanity. (Monday, December 26, 1785)

Died. At Blackmingo, Mrs. Elizabeth Tweed, wife of Mr. Alexander Tweed. Yesterday Mrs. Donovan, widow of the late Mr. ———— Donovan, of this city. (Monday, December 26, 1785)

Tuesday last a canoe, with eight negroes in it, crossing from James-Island, overset, and they all perished. Six of them were the property of Mr. Joseph Cox, the other two belonging to Mr. Heyward. (Monday, January 2, 1786)

Died, In this city, Mr. Samuel Cross. (Monday, January 2, 1786)

Died. In Georgia, Mrs. Stone, wife of Thomas Stone, Esq.,—Mr. David Gotier—Mrs. Pritchard.—At New Providence, Samuel Farley, Esq. Attorney at Law. (Monday, January 9, 1786)

Savannah, January 26. Last Saturday died here, Mr. William Flower. (Thursday, February 2, 1786)

Savannah, February 2. Last week died, on his way to the westward, the Honourable John Martin, Esq. whither he was bound for the recovery of his health. . . . (Thursday, February 9, 1786)

Died. Some time ago, at Jones's Creek, a branch of Pedee, in North-Carolina, Mr. Mathew Bayley, aged 136; he was baptized when 134 years old, had good eye-sight, strength of body and mind until his death. (Monday, February 13, 1786)

[Died.] On Thursday the 2d instant, Mrs. Margaret Farr, consort of Thomas Farr, Esq. of Horse-Savannah. (Monday, February 13, 1786)

Died. In this city, Mrs. Read, widow of James Read, Esq. late of the state of Georgia. (Thursday, February 16, 1786)

The report in circulation some time since of the death of Mrs. Godwin, wife of J. V. Godwin, comedian, is without foundation. (Monday, February 27, 1786)

It is currently reported, that early Friday morning last, the wind being very high, and a heavy swell in Ashley river, a most melancholy accident happened near Gibbes's wharf by the oversetting of a canoe, in which were five working negroes, said to be the property of Mr. Nat. Farr of Stono, to which place they were then on their way, with a lady and two gentlemen as passengers. Every soul perished before any assistance could be afforded them.—Among the unfortunate was [John] the youngest son of Mr. William Ellis, of Stono, deceased, of promising abilities. He has left behind him an aged mother, a sister and two brothers, exclusive of a numerous acquaintance, to bewail his loss. (Monday, March 6, 1786)

Died. On Tuesday, after a lingering indisposition, Mrs. Jane Morant (Thursday, March 30, 1786)

Montego-Bay, March 30. Died in this town on Wednesday last Colin Campbell Esq.; Martha Brae, aged 60 years. (Monday, May 1, 1786)

Died. At Sapelo, (Liberty county) in the state of Georgia, the 10th ult. after a tedious illness, Mrs. Jane M'Intosh, consort of William M'Intosh, sen. Esq. . . .—On his passage to England Mr. George Sterret, son of Mr. James Sterret, of Baltimore. (Monday, May 1, 1786)

Died. At his plantation, Thomas Ferguson, Esq.; one of the Members of the Assembly for the parish of St. Paul.—In child-bed, Mrs. Elizabeth Tharin, wife of Mr. Daniel Tharin. (Monday, May 15, 1786)

Died. In this City, after a long illness, Mrs. Susannah Besselleau, wife of Mr. Lewis Besselleau. (Monday, May 22, 1786)

Died. Mrs. Mary Crafts, wife of Mr. Peter Crafts, of Christ Church parish; a lady of most amiable qualities. (Monday, May 29, 1786)

Died. In this city, on Monday last, Thomas Savage, Esq. . . . interred . . . St. Michael's church yard. . . . The same day, suddenly Mr. Sultzer, Ladies Mantuamaker, in Meeting-street. (Thursday, June 1, 1786)

Died. At his plantation at Ashepoo, Patrick Carnes, Esq.; late Captain in the American army, much regretted by a very numerous acquaintance. . . .—Mrs. Clime, wife of Mr. John Martin Clime. (Monday, June 19, 1786)

Died. . . . Mr. Anthony Forrester, Clerk to the French Calvinist Congregation in this city.—Mr. Thomas C. Hyslop. (Monday, June 26, 1786)

Died. Capt. Francis Fawson, late partner of Messrs. Russel and Jenkins, merchants, much regretted. (Thursday, June 29, 1786)

Died. In this city. . . . Mr. John Mitchell. (Thursday, July 27, 1786)

Lately died in Savannah, Capt. Geo. Murray, of the sloop Isabella. At Ogechee ferry, Mr. Charles Scott. (Monday, August 14, 1786)

On Friday last, Mrs. Mary Robinson, in King-street, took a dose of poison, which soon terminated her existence. The cause of this rash action is attributed to excessive grief for some misfortunes which her husband had lately met with. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict self murder (Monday, September 18, 1786)

On Thursday last a boat, in which were a Mr. Verner, another man, and a negro, overset amongst the breakers off Sullivan's island. Mr. Verner unfortunately lost his life; the other two luckily saved theirs by getting on the boat's bottom. (Monday, October 9, 1786)

Died. In this city Mrs. Lindaure, wife of Mr. John Lindaure, of this city, Baker. (Monday, October 16, 1786)

Died. Mr. George Tew, of this city.—Mr. John Cambell. (Monday, October 23, 1786)

Savannah, Nov. 2. On Tuesday last died, William LeConte, Esq. sincerely lamented by his friends, who after a residence of near 30 years in this country acquired by his industry an ample fortune with a fair reputation. Died. In Savannah, Edward Davies, Esq. (Thursday, November 9, 1786)

(To be continued)

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM JOHN GRAYSON

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(Continued from October)

CHAPTER XI

It was not unnatural that, becoming an idle man, I should betake myself to what Pope calls the "idle trade." I resorted to writing verses. I was able to claim a resemblance to the translator of Homer, at least in one particular. I could say, as he did, "I left no calling for the idle trade, No duty broke, no parent disobeyed." I could say even more—my calling had left me, and this desertion was with no consent certainly or approbation on my part. I could indulge in pen and ink therefore with a clear conscience so far at least as this class of moral obligations is concerned. I broke no duty, disobeyed no parent and abandoned no employment.

The primary difficulty in such cases is the choice of a fit subject. To select one, constitutes the first step which, it is said, makes half the battle. The question of negro Slavery in the United States had been discussed for many years. It had assumed all garbs except the garb of verse. I thought the subject possessed aspects both of argument and description which admitted a poetical dress. In a broad view of the transfer of the African to America it may be regarded not merely as an act of commercial enterprise or avarice but as an emigration of the Black to a new country. It was an emigration hardly more forced than that of the starving Irish peasantry and not attended perhaps with greater suffering. The negro was brought to a Country where he could be trained to those habits of industry which alone constitute the foundation of civilization and make it possible for a people to improve. The advancement of the Black in all relations, civil, social, or religious, must come from the White race. The Negro has never been able to originate a civilization. The White man cannot live in the negro's country. The negro must therefore be brought to the home of the White. This has been accomplished by Slavery only. The benefit bestowed on the negro are obvious. The Slaves of North America are the most civilized of the African race. In Africa there is no Black tribe comparable to the four millions of slaves in the American States. They have reached this point of improvement under the master's care. No matter what the motive, such is the fact. Nor has the motive been merely selfish. Instead of the libels lavished on the masters of North America, the eulogies of the Christian World are due to them as the only practical friends of the negro race. In the various aspects too the negro's life, in his church, his cabin, his field, his amusements and occupations, there is room for poetic description. If the peasant's

life any where admits this, why not the Slave's. Strip the subject of cant and the negro slave is the peasant of the Southern States as comfortable, as joyous, as picturesque as any other. I wrote on this subject in 1855 [*sic*] the *Hireling and Slave*.¹ It was published in Charleston by John Russell, was well received by the community and went through two or three small editions. But the reading circle of the South is a small one. They rather receive book fashions than impart them. It was suggested to me by those expert in the art of publishing, to try an adventure on a larger field. By this time I had prepared for the press another work in a different form of verse combining descriptions of Southern scenery with Indian legends. I proposed to a Northern publishing house to undertake the publication of the two pieces in a small volume. There were passages in one not complimentary to certain politicians of New York. The publishers after getting the book ready for publication became uneasy and requested to be released from the engagement. Party Spirit ran high at the time between Democracy and Republicanism, Buchanan and Fremont. The publication might injure the interests of the house. It was a mistake no doubt. The politicians would not have cared for such trifles as a waspish couplet. It was no trifle however to put at risk however small the chances of profit with a commercial partnership in the sharp competition of New York. I consented to relieve the parties from their apprehensions and lost the opportunity therefore of circulating among the great democracy, which the tact and appliances of the publishers might have enabled me to do. In 1858, Mr. Russell published for me *The Country*, a poem intended not so much to celebrate the charms of woods and fields, so often celebrated before, as to sketch the changes through which our continent has passed from the rude hut and small clearing of the first settlers, to the fields, meadows and orchards, the farm houses and country seats of the present occupants. In 1860, I had a few copies printed of *Marion* an attempt to do in verse what Weems and Simms had already done in prose for the famous partizan warrior of South Carolina who more nearly than any other of her sons approaches the ideal of the heroic character in courage, gentleness and magnanimity. These publications yielded no money to the writer. They made a slender substitute or no substitute at all for the thriving calling that the chances of political life had given and taken away. It may with reason be asked why I continued to write. It was to have something to do. It afforded employment however unprofitable. Besides to write verses, to build the rhyme whether lofty or humble is in itself agreeable employment. It gives pleasure to the builder at least whatever enjoyment the edifice may furnish to

¹ As the Charleston edition of *The Hireling and the Slave*, published by John Russell, is dated 1854, Grayson must have written it before 1855.

others. In this sort of work too, as in other things it is the first step that counts the most labor. Begin and you must needs go on.² . . .

CHAPTER XII

[*Editorial Note.* This chapter should be read with the recollection that it was written, in the last months of his life, by a man of experience as an office-holder, editor and planter, who was refugeeing from his home at Charleston in the third year of a disastrous war.]

I have now reached the great event of the age—the dissolution of the North American Republic. The convention of So. Carolina met in Charleston and ordained, on the 20th of December 1860, that the State was no longer a constituent part of the United States. . . . I witnessed the death of the great Republic with sorrow. I was born with it and I survive it. It seemed to me an unnatural event for an individual to be longer lived than a powerful State. The causes of discontent were grave and numerous. The policy of the Federal government had been adverse for years to the interests and rights of the Southern people. Their agriculture had been sacrificed to Northern manufactures; their social condition had been made a target for the persistent, scurrilous, attacks of the Northern press and pulpit; the comity common among unassociated communities was refused by one Confederate State to another. Less insult has often produced war between nations. But something is to borne under every conceivable policy. Our Southern people were less patient. They had a feebler faith in time and truth. They spurned the cold caution and had no sympathy with the procrastinating scruples of age. It is easy to persuade men to fly to revolution even when they have no good cause for complaint; how much more easy when they have. To be better governed the South resolved to abandon the Union and to govern themselves. Up to the time of decision it was the privilege of every citizen without reserve and I used the privilege, to express his opinions; after the decision it was equally his duty to adhere to his State. He owed no allegiance to the Federal government. He owes allegiance to the Sovereign power, to the State alone to which he belongs. This Sovereign power has the right to change its government. The maxim has been universally received in the American Republic and never denied except where interest or passion required the denial. It matters not what the act may be called, Secession, Revolution, Rebellion, the name in no wise alters the thing—the principle that every people has the right to govern

² Grayson goes on from this discussion of his own poems to a general review of his opinions of contemporary poets. As might be expected, he largely concerns himself with the poets of England. He discounts Wordsworth in favor of Cowper, and in the same vein prefers Pope to all who have followed him. As the opinions are more symptomatic than historical, about forty pages here have been omitted.

itself; a principle which constitutes of all American governments since 1776; a right which, whether wisely or unwisely exerted, belongs to every free, sovereign, independent State.

Could the revolution have been avoided in 1860? Perhaps it might have been if the government had been in able hands. Macaulay says, "We know of no great revolution which might not have been prevented by compromise early and graciously made." "No wise ruler," he adds, "will treat the deeply seated discontents of a great party as he treats the fury of a mob which destroys mills or power-looms." The wise ruler conciliates. But rulers are rarely wise, the Republican party rulers least of all. They equalled Lord North in arrogance if in nothing else. They refused to listen. They scorned conciliation; they disdained compromise; they ridiculed the discontents of great States; they resolved on force and were met with defiance and revolution.

It rarely happens in any quarrel between States or individuals that one party only is in fault. The present quarrel is hardly an exception. There are men, South as well as North, who used Slavery as a trumpet to excite sedition, who desired a dissolution of the Union and found Slavery as the readiest means to bring it about, who sought a cement for party Union and found the negro the strongest within their reach. In both sections of the Union, were short sighted men striving to avoid slight or imaginary evils by rushing into others of incalculable magnitude. In both, were heated shallow partizans scoffing at dangers because their limited faculties were unable to perceive them. The carnage, the desolation, the destruction of property, the enormous public debt, the insupportable taxes, the standing army, the fortified frontier, the ruin that awaits all parties were beyond the reach of their feeble vision. They were eager to sever the Union because they saw nothing more in the act than their own personal advantage. Are these men without blame on the South side any more than on the North side of the Potomac? The verdict of impartial history will be that of "guilty," for both.

But although conciliation, "graciously and early made," or wiser and more moderate political leaders may have enabled the Republic to escape the dangers of 1860, no conciliation perhaps or effort of human wisdom could have prevented the ultimate separation of the States. Division must have come sooner or later. To suppose that a continent divided into thirty four States already, with a perpetually encreasing number, each State with its seperately organized government complete in all its parts with its independent treasury and army of militia—to suppose that a continent of States so constituted could remain forever united and at peace within itself would be to believe in a North American millenium, in a miracle not vouchsafed heretofore to any portion of the human race. The successful

building of a tower of Babel would not be a more wonderful event. There is nothing in our own short history to say nothing of any other, that would justify such idle expectations. It had been difficult to unite the thirteen States in 1787. The signs of future dissention may be seen in the debates of the convention that formed the Union. They naturally led in time to discord, disputes and mutual abuse. The way for seperation grew broader every day. The partnership became hateful. It had served its purpose apparently and lost its value. The animosity grew so strong between its parties that even a peaceable seperation was no longer practicable. War has ensued, a war sought by the abolition party for sinister purposes, approved by Northern capitalists to preserve commercial advantages and pursued by contractors, speculators and politicians for their several selfish ends.

It has thus become the lot of our Country from whatever cause to exhibit to the world another example of human folly and madness and to prove by our conduct that the religion which enjoins on its disciples to love their neighbours as themselves had but little influence on its professed disciples. We still show our love, like the veriest heathen by cutting our neighbour's throat and setting fire to his homestead. Christian pastors still preach crusades of hatred and carnage to their flocks. It is common to talk of the laws of civilized war, but it is not easy to show any substantial abatement of its horrors. We no longer eat our prisoners, it is true, nor take their scalps, nor build pyramids of their skulls, but war is none the less a combination of robbery, arson, rape and homicide. Every year invents some new weapon to tear, crush and destroy, that would do honour to the ingenuity of the devil. I suppose indeed he is fully entitled to the honour. The inventions are certainly of his suggestion. I have heard plausible discoveries on the advantages of war public and private but have never been able to see them. If I am told that men are so prone to brutal violence that wars and duels will never cease I can understand the proposition and assent to it. If it is said that Providence brings good out of the evil I can believe that also. But to assert that there is something beneficent in public or private war to society more than in robbery or murder is to insult common sense with idle words. War is the greatest curse and crime of nations. It demoralizes as much as it destroys. A great victory, an English Field Marshal says, is the greatest of national calamities except a great defeat. Few I suppose think otherwise who have gone over a field of battle after the conflict is ended or have seen the sorrowful faces it produces throughout a Country. For this great calamity, this crime of war between North and South, the Northern people are chiefly chargeable. The cupidity and intermeddling spirit of New England were the main causes of dissention. Her greedy tariff exactions, her perpetual, irritating interference with negro slavery in the Southern States—her avaricious monopolists

and political priests—sowed the seed of which we are reaping the natural harvest. If ever a people wantonly destroyed their own prosperity it is this people of New England. They are accustomed to call the brain of New England the brain of the Union—it is the brain of a lunatic who cuts his own throat. No chain of cause and effect in all history is more clearly traceable than the destruction of the Federal Union by Northern folly and madness.

But is the North alone culpable? Is the South altogether blameless? We say we are but I doubt it.

We declaim on the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain and what is the result. Seven provinces succeeded after 80 years of carnage the rest failed. But is there any essential difference now between Holland and Belgium—between the States that failed and the States that succeeded. They are both petty monarchies. They are prosperous alike. One is protestant and the other Catholic and religious toleration is as well established in one as in the other. We may say that the toleration of the Catholic is the result of war and revolution. But can it be true? Religious liberty is Christian progress. And violence is no legitimate promoter of Christian progress. Religious liberty has grown out of encreasing knowledge and refinement. The protestant has been as bigoted as the Catholic and has reached liberal opinions by the same way only of time.

What has revolution produced for the people of Portugal? The ambition of a noble house converted her from a Spanish province into a small principality. What has she gained by the change. From being a component part of a great kingdom she has become a dependency on a foreign power. The Duke of Magauza was an ambitious noble; the people of Portugal were his dupes. This is the story of revolutions from the beginning of time and the revolt of the Archangel. Revolutions are produced not by the wrongs but by the passions of men. Wars are the result of the ambition, the caprice, the real or supposed interests of rulers.

It is hideous in all its aspects. It demoralizes as much as it destroys. Our fancies dwell on war in its pomp and circumstance, its parade and pageantry, its gorgeous displays and triumphal processions. We view it as Louis XIV viewed it when he visited his camp with his courtiers and left it for Paris before the brilliant array had been deformed by the havoc of battle. We never think of the inhuman ferocity, the field strewn with dead and wounded, the mutilated bodies and garments rolled in blood, the putrid carcases and sights too hideous for human eyes to look upon. We pass over unregarded the ravaged fields, the burning houses and the wretched women and children driven from their homes to starvation and despair. It is not the ferocious passions only that war engenders and nourishes; it nurses into rank profusion all the meaner propensities and appetites, servility, sensu-

ality, treachery and greediness for gain. It gives opportunity to the base, to extortioners, thieves and speculators. The rage for office is increased. The scramble is unceasing. All parties, high and low engage in it. The noisy and clamorous, always the least fit to hold office, are commonly the most likely to obtain it. The man of merit stands aloof. He has a proper self respect. The impudent pretender shoulders his way through the crowd and succeeds in proportion to his impudence. The maxim of which we sometimes read in books that office should be given to the honest and able only is never heard of in practice. The man who courts authority by petty arts is the applicant who obtains place for himself, his sons, his kin and dependents. Patriotism means an eager devotion to the cause of the loaves and fishes. The patriot is one who ardently desires and solicits emoluments and honours. Disinterested service to the State is almost a myth. To suggest another of superior merit for office, to promote the public good by aiding to put the right man in an important place, to distrust one's own ability for any employment that can be got, never enters into any man's imagination. The sarcasm of Sydney Smith on Lord John Russel, that his lordship would undertake at a moment's warning to do anything—to command the channel fleet, to operate for the Stone, to solve a difficult problem in the higher mathematics, to write an epic poem—with no distrust of his ability to do either, is a sarcasm equally applicable to multitudes of applicants for office in all times of ordinary war. Every office seeker is a Lord John Russel. This is the sort of man which war engenders abundantly and to which it gives opportunity and success.

Our present experiences in the nature of war have not changed our opinion of its evils, of its greater crimes or meaner vices. Its terrible destruction of life and property meets us every where; its baser arts and acts are not less obvious. The sycophancy, the impudent pretension of men without merit on the one hand, the want of judgment, impartiality and caution in bestowing office on the other, have been open, glaring and disgusting. Why has this man obtained an appointment, it is asked. The reply is that he is the son, or brother, or nephew of some one high in office, or he went to school with the President, or he is recommended by some popular politician of a certain State, or any other reason except the one that ought alone to govern—the fitness of the party appointed. One class of applicants for office were especial favourites. The officers who resigned commissions in the Federal service, civil or military, were sure of easy access to the Executive ear. The resigning sufferers were like the disciples when they said to our Lord—"Behold we have left all to follow thee, what reward shall we have therefore?" Like the disciples, the modern inquirers received much more than they abandoned. The captain became a major; the major a colonel; the Colonel a Brigadier or Major General. The graduates of the

West Point Academy were also a favourite class. The man who had been to the Federal school forty years before, though he may have learned little while there and had forgotten every thing he learned, was assumed to be a skillful engineer and able commander. Forts were built by such men in improper places; defence was attempted at points not defensible, cannon were put in position only to be withdrawn, or, still worse, to be spiked and abandoned with a loss of the troops who manned them. West Point had made President Davis a great military chief and he was injudicious enough to infer that the school had been equally efficacious with all its graduates. These are the inevitable evils attendant on all wars in various forms.

But if such are the evils of all wars, still worse are the mischiefs of revolutionary Wars. If the ordinary warfare between nations is a crime and curse, civil wars are doubly crimes and curses. They are not crimes only, they are mistakes, pernicious blunders that do nothing but destroy. If they fail, they damage the cause they pretend to sustain and if they succeed they acquire nothing which time and advancing civilization would not more surely impart. This will be found true of all revolutions when they are carefully examined. What do we learn from our history and that of our neighbours? Has revolution bestowed any benefit on North or South America? It has delivered up the Northern United States to the evils, present and to come, of unmixed democracy. Their prosperity is factitious, the result for the most part of accidental causes, of the French revolution and its wars on the one hand and the abused powers of the Federal government on the other. After all what does it amount to? Is New England better governed than Canada? Is life, liberty, or property, more secure in the colony that rebelled than in the colony that did not rebel? And what has the revolution done for the Southern States? It has involved them in long and fierce disputes with treacherous friends and in war finally with unscrupulous enemies. The Southern people revolted at a small tax levied by the British Parliament and they have been burthened with enormous exactions imposed by an American Congress; they refused to pay a trifling duty on a few articles and have submitted to oppressive tariffs including every commodity of daily use; they were impatient under the ancient and honoured rule of Old England and fell under the crafty and greedy dominion of New England and New York. These are the blessings which the Southern States have derived from the revolution of 1776. They did little more than change masters. Who can fail to see in the existing war a Nemesis that is equally scourging North and South? Individuals are punished in the next world for their crimes; nations in this.

Have the revolted colonies of Spain in North America fared any better than ourselves? . . . Cuba and Porto Rico are marvels of prosperity; Mexico is the scorn of nations. . . .

The experience of South America tells the same unhappy story. One

Country only of all that great continent is strong, prosperous, and happy, . . . where the separation of the Colony from the mother Country was not stained with blood. . . . The harvest of revolution, murder and rapine, have been reaped without ceasing everywhere else.

Such has been the fortune of revolutionary States heretofore on the American continent. Whether the bloody controversy between the North and South will differ from other similar disputes in its consequence remains to be seen. What good can come of it? If the North fail, their ruin must follow. If they succeed in the war they will be rulers over insurgent provinces ready at the first opportunity to renew the contest. The restoration of the Union is an impossibility. There must succeed to it another government with standing armies, enormous taxes, and despotic power beneath whose influence Northern liberty will wither and perish. The injury to the South is not less certain. Should their efforts fail to establish a Southern Confederacy, the destruction of their form of society must be the consequence. If they are victorious in the conflict the seeds of hostile interests among themselves will be sown at the beginning of their career. They have been contending for free trade during forty years and foes to free trade are already at Richmond. They are resolute to hold their Slaves against Northern anti-slavery, and an anti-slavery interest will be born almost with the birth of the Southern Confederacy and will grow up speedily in the Southern States. The whole controversy substantially is one between the white man's labour and the black's. The prosperity that we promise ourselves in our Southern confederacy will bring to our shores hordes of emigrants from Europe and the North and the conflict of white with black labour will come with them. Their advent will precipitate the change that has already begun. Already in all the cities of the South the white man is displacing the negro in almost every department of labour. The completion will encrease ten fold untill the black is driven to the swamps and marshes of the coast and rivers. There will be other causes assailing the stability of the new Confederacy. Can we hope that in the South there will be no adverse parties, no feuds, no ambitious unprincipled leaders to excite and nourish them? Even now and hitherto there has been little cordiality between adjoining Southern States, little even between portions of the same State. There must be disputes in families. There will be quarelling among States. Perhaps after all we had better have taken Mr. Jefferson's advice and kept the New England States for that useful purpose. They are singularly well fitted to fill the place. All that is certain in the future is the unhappy certainty that the progress of the North American States in all the arts of peace has been arrested for generations, that revolutions will be with us what it has always been elsewhere, a general disaster, a crime and a mistake.

But whatever one may think of Revolutions and their evils he will readily

admit that when once begun they should be conducted with honesty prudence and vigour. This has not been our mode of proceeding. The convention assembled at Montgomery to form a government was guilty at the outset of an act of political dishonesty. Their only true function was to form a constitution and submit it to the Confederate States. When the constitution so submitted was adopted by the States, the election of President, Vice-President, and Congress should have gone directly before the people to whom alone the right of election belongs. Instead of this the convention usurped the government, elected a President independently of the people and voted themselves a Congress, under the name of a Provisional government. They deprived the Confederate States of the benefits that would have resulted from a settled and regular administration of their affairs. They placed the South in a false position with other Nations. Europe would not treat with the unstable authorities of a Provisional government. Such a government lacked every where the prestige and authority of a government regularly established with due constitutional forms. Above all, it showed a reckless readiness to sacrifice right to a supposed expediency by men whose clamours for right against expedience had filled the Country for years. They failed to see that a strict adherence to principle is always the highest expediency.

.... A convention is constituted neither to make, interpret, or execute law. Its sole end is to form the government which performs these several functions. . . . [This] . . . is seen clearly in the proceedings of the convention of 1787, in those of 1788. . . .

The gentlemen at Montgomery proceeded differently. They were wiser than the men of the Revolution. They appeared to think they were the only men in the South able to conduct its affairs. They were afraid to trust the people lest the people might differ from them in opinion and elect others to occupy their places. They determined to govern however irregularly. The first step in their career was to disregard the limits and landmarks of constitutional freedom established by the ablest men of the Country. What followed was in keeping with their first measure. They sat in their self constituted Congress with closed doors. What was done or said, no body could tell. Feuds sprang up among its members. The people knew nothing about them. Who was right or who was wrong or what they wrangled about remains a profound secret. Is it surprising that the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy have not prospered more, abroad and at home, under such auspices?

So much for the political honesty of our leaders. Their measures have been worthy of their principles. A series of practical blunders marks their course. The ordinance withdrawing South Carolina from the Union was passed in Convention at Charleston on the 20th day of December. Five

days elapsed and Fort Sumter remained unoccupied. At the end of that time, Col. Anderson moved over from Fort Moultrie with his garrison and took possession of the stronger post. It became necessary to retake it and thus furnish the pretext which the Federal Government was anxiously seeking for appealing to the passions of its people and exciting a war. The pretext was eagerly seized and war ensued accordingly.

The bombardment of Sumter growing out of our own neglect, and forced on as it was by the crafty contrivances of the Government at Washington, made war inevitable. It was indeed inevitable without it. Preparations for war should have been made accordingly. Stores of arms, ammunition, clothing, military equipments of all kinds should have been provided. Our sagacious Southern leaders thought differently. They acted under a pernicious delusion that there would be no war. One gentleman high in Official Station declared that the most delicate stomach might drink all the blood that would be shed in the quarrel. They professed to say in one breath that the South was essential to the well being of the Northern people and that the North would permit a necessary good, one of vital importance to them, to be taken away without striking a blow—that a strong and selfish people would yield every thing without a contest. . . .

Acting under the delusion that there would be no war our leaders made no preparation for war. Month after month passed away and they did nothing. They made perpetual mistakes but we comforted ourselves with the assurance that some how or other good came out of every blunder however enormous the blunder might be. It was so with Sumter; it was so with every thing. The greater the mistake committed, the stronger the evidence afforded that Providence was on our side. Under this encouraging conviction we went on blundering still. Why should we not when every folly was turned into a benefit? We placed forts at Hatteras. The forts was captured and the garrisons made prisoners. Again with similar results, we erected batteries on the Tennessee and Cumberland, on Roanoke Island and at Port Royal. Competent judges had examined the inlet to Port Royal sound and decided that it could not be defended except at the expence of millions of money and years of labour. Nevertheless the defence was attempted. Sand batteries were erected on Bay Point and Hilton head. A number of large cannon were provided and placed in position. They made a formidable appearance to inexperienced eyes. The planters and troops were persuaded that the forts were impregnable. It was an idle delusion. A canonade of a few hours by a Federal Squadron under Capt. DuPont compelled the Confederates to evacuate their post. The island might have been so surrounded by the enemy's gun boats as to cut off all retreat. It was not surrounded fortunately and our troops made their escape. The fault was not theirs that the place was not defended; it was in-

defensible. They attempted an impossibility and failed necessarily. It was another blunder of their leaders. What the special benefit derived from this particular mistake may have been it was difficult to see. To the people of St. Helena parish and the adjoining country the disaster was incalculable. They lost every thing, houses, plantations, negroes, furniture, clothing. They became fugitives, not always welcome among their neighbours. We at a distance from the scene improved the occasion to show our patriotic devotion at the expense of our suffering friends. They abandoned their houses; we asked why they neglected to burn them. We gave the most convincing evidence of the ease and equanimity with which we are able to bear the losses and calamities of our neighbours. We decided for them that they should have destroyed every thing. Not a roof should have been left standing to shelter the enemy. Whether we would have practised what we preached is not easy to determine. But it was easy enough to assume that we would, and we talked accordingly.

The panic produced by the defeat at Hilton Head was not confined to the adjoining islands. It extended to Charleston. The enemy were reported to be at Church Flats about fifteen miles from the city. The news was carried by men on horseback at full speed through the streets of the city. A rumour that a brigade of the enemy had alighted from balloons would have been hardly less worthy of credit. But every body believed the report. The troops marched from their encampment, proceeded a mile or two and marched back again. The rail road cars were crowded with flying multitudes seeking shelter in the country, abandoning their houses but not burning them. Not a dwelling was set fire to notwithstanding the lessons lately taught us by the neglect of the people of Port Royal and our animadversions on their neglect.

We made other mistakes. It was the common belief that England and France would not tolerate a blockade of the cotton ports. Cotton is king was proclaimed exultingly by thousands. They believed the word to be something more than an empty phrase and forgot that, if cotton were really king, we are warned by the highest authority not to put our trust in princes. England and France disregarded the claims of our monarch and showed him no sign of recognition. England had a policy of her own to subserve and followed her interests according to her own judgment without respect to him or us. To a large party in England the cessation of supplies of cotton from America was a boon as welcome as it was unexpected. The party that had long laboured to build up the cotton growing interest of India and who found the better and more abundant cotton of the United States an insuperable obstacle, rejoiced to see the obstacle suddenly removed. Blockade and war in America promised success in India—a success that nothing else could bestow. If cotton is king, the English desire a dif-

ferent dynasty from the royal house nursed by slavery. They would gladly set aside the reigning American family for one of Eastern origin. The blockade of the American ports gives the opportunity. Let the blockade, they say, continue by all means. The people of England remembered that the cultivation of Indigo had been transferred from America to India. . . .

Our faith in a phrase has been boundless. Cotton was not only to control every power abroad but to fill the Confederate treasury at home. A scheme was contrived for what was called a cotton loan. Not a bale was to be borrowed or lent. The name was mere claptrap, a tribute to the supremacy of cotton or a snare to delude the people. Instead of our planters lending to the government money of which they had none they were to lend the amount for which a certain quantity of cotton would sell. What could be expected from the plan, it is difficult to conceive. If the planter had not a dollar in money it was easy to understand that he could not lend money but neither could he lend the proceeds of his cotton if the cotton remained unsold. The Treasury overlooked the important consideration that a sale requires a purchaser. When the time arrived the purchaser was missing. There was no sale. There was nothing to lend or borrow. King Cotton again deceived his subjects. . . .

Once more we exhibited our confidence in the capabilities of the great staple. We imposed an export tax on cotton to pay the interest on the public debt. Our profound conviction of the omnipotence of cotton induced us to abandon the received maxims of political economy and our own practice of seventy years. Nor was this all. The duty was made a discriminating duty. It was a duty on cotton and on nothing else. . . . We have been clamouring for free trade for forty years and refuse to establish it when we have the power. Has our clamour been a pretext and a falsehood? And what has the tariff policy produced? The duties received have not paid the cost of collecting them. The only benefit derived from the tariff is that the Custom House officers have received their salaries. The proper reply to the blockade of the enemy was the offer of free trade to all the world except our foes. It would have enabled us with better grace to assure the people of Europe that our controversy with the North turns as much on unjust taxation as on Slavery. We have so declared, but who in the face of our tariff and export tax can believe the declaration? Our professions of free trade have been falsified by our practice.

I will not dwell on the blots in our Statesmanship. It is more agreeable to note the military exploits of our gallant citizen-soldiers; the courage, the skill, the noble devotion of such men as Beauregard and Johnston and Bee and Barstow and Evans and Price and Van Dorn and a host of others of whom their Country may well be proud. The ardour has never been surpassed with which all classes rushed to the field and bore without a mur-

mur the hardships and diseases of military life, while they encountered its dangers with joyous alacrity. Their courage was only equalled by the readiness with which they yielded to the judgment of their leaders. Whether a more active campaign might not better answer the ends of the war they left for those to decide on whom the Country had imposed the duty. . . .

The Soldier very properly obeyed the mandates of the Provisional government in conducting the war. But it has been doubted whether a more active and enterprising course of action was not the proper one. It was said that even defensive war might have sought to drive the enemy out of Virginia and to improve a great victory when once achieved. This is the manner in which all great Captains have carried on war. Our commander in chief pursued a different policy. He arrested pursuit after victory, wasted the energies of his troops in camp with weariness and disease and gave the demoralized foe time to recruit his ranks and recover his confidence. . . .

It is difficult to understand why the Statesmen of Europe, of England especially, should have hesitated as they did to embrace the opportunity so unexpectedly offered for dividing the great Republic. One more half century of undisturbed progress must have made the United States the dominant power of the world. . . .

In the early part of November the Northern government began a series of predatory expeditions on the Southern coast. The first under Sherman and Dupont disembarked at Port Royal. They presented to the world a striking evidence of the ease with which men strain at gnats and swallow camels. They were prosecuting as felons in New York, the captured privateersmen of the South, and were seizing all the cotton and other property of widows, children and non-combatants, on the islands of South Carolina, contrary to every usage of civilized war. The robbery has been approved and applauded throughout the Northern States. They talk with exultation of cultivating the plantations of Port Royal on Federal account as a sort of financial appendage to the Washington government. The rights of the owners are utterly disregarded. Northern men in the Federal service engaged formerly in surveying the coast served as guides to the marauding parties. With their wives and children they had spent months, in the families of planters, had eaten dinners and drank wine and now they acted as pioneers of plunder to the scenes of the feast. They were the better able to discover the stores of Old Madeira from having frequently joined the owners in drinking it. Their first question asked of the servants on entering a house from which their cannon had driven the owner was—where is the wine kept? Sometimes they succeeded in making prize of it, in other cases the robbers were disappointed by its removal or destruction. There was something indistinguishably mean in the conduct of these parties but very characteristic of the people whose officers they are. They are a thrifty race, not scrupulous about the means if their end be attained.

It was about a month after the invasion of Port Royal that the great fire occurred in Charleston—the greatest as to the extent of surface ever known in America. It reached across the city from Cooper river to Ashley. Its length was a mile, with an average width of two hundred and fifty yards. It began at nine o'clock in the night on the eleventh of December and burnt untill ten the next day. The day of the eleventh was calm. With the fire a violent North East wind sprung up. The fire commenced at the eastern end of Hasell street near the river, in a nest of wooden buildings. A similar nest for some future conflagration is getting ready on Gadsden's wharf. The flames swept along, an avalanche of fire rushing on with a speed and fury that nothing could resist or retard. The flakes carried by the wind set fire to houses a long way in advance and kindled new flames in various quarters. In the line of the wind, opposition became useless. The people at last restricted their efforts to limit the spreading of the fire on the right and left. The strong wind acted like a blow pipe on the flames. It is common at the close of a fire to see large beams charred and half burnt still smoking in the ruins. Here we saw none. Every particle of wood was turned into ashes. Hundreds of the inhabitants lost every thing, even their clothing. The city on the succeeding day was a scene of desolation. The people wandered about, like men in a dream, among the ghastly skeletons of their homes, the grim, dead, chimnies with their dreary grates now hearthless, the broken walls of humble tenements and stately mansions involved in common ruin, and the grander remains of Churches and of the Catholic Cathedral. It was difficult for the gazers to realize the truth while they looked at it. I saw one poor old woman groping about the ruins of a house, engaged apparently in looking for something she had lost. It was the comfort and happiness long enjoyed and now gone with no prospect of returning. She told me with tears in her eyes that the house had been her pleasant home for thirty two years. It was destroyed and with it every thing she had in the world. Miss Pinckney, the daughter of Genl. Charles C. Pinckney, in her eightieth year was driven by the flames from her house on East Bay near Cooper river. She took refuge with her relatives in the mansion of Mrs. Rutledge on the opposite side of the town near Ashley river. The fire found her in her place of refuge before morning. Twice in the night she was a fugitive from the flames, yet she bore the fiery trial with the calm courage of a veteran in battle. The great calamity of Charleston was not without its accompanying good—it called out warm sympathies and generous charities from every quarter of the Confederacy; and gave great joy to the Northern people. They exulted over the event as a manifest judgment of Providence on the homes of rebels and traitors. They believed that Heaven had put the torch to Southern homesteads to avenge the abolition party and support their cause.

In character with this sentiment a few days after the fire a fleet of ves-

sels loaded with stone appeared at Charleston bar. The fire had destroyed in part only; the fleet was to do the work effectually and blot out the city from the list of commercial places. The blockade was to be turned into a barricade of stone at every outlet of the harbour. It was adding one more to the list of warlike appliances in the crusade against the South in perfect keeping with all the rest, with the handcuffs carried into battle for expected captives, the chaining of privateersmen, the arraigning them as felons in Court, the plundering of private property at Port Royal and elsewhere. Our enemies have not gone so far back in the practices of uncivilized war as to resort to the use of poisoned weapons. Perhaps they may have some scruple of conscience, or they doubt the efficacy of the measure, or they feel some apprehension of public opinion in Europe. There is no reason, however, for any such apprehension so long as a Lord John Russel controls or influences public opinion. He remonstrated with Mr. Seward on the barbarism of the stone barricade and was satisfied with Mr. Seward's assurance that the stones were thrown on the bar of Charleston only to be taken up again when the war should be ended. He might have added that all the killed should be restored to life at the same period. One assurance would have deserved quite as much confidence as the other.

(To be continued)

GEORGE HARLAND HARTLEY'S CLAIM FOR LOSSES AS A LOYALIST

Edited by ROBERT WOODWARD BARNWELL, JR.

At the close of the American Revolution the British government compensated the Loyalists for some of their losses. For the purpose of determining the validity of the claims and the amount of compensation to be awarded, a commission was appointed. The claimant first sent to the commissioners a memorial relating his experiences as a Loyalist. A schedule of losses accompanied the memorial. Later the claimant and witnesses were called before the commissioners for an oral examination. These memorials, schedules of losses, and notes on the evidence presented at the hearings, are preserved in the British Public Records Office. Transcripts of these records were later made for the New York Public Library.¹ A list of the claimants from South Carolina was published in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, XIV, 37-43.

The memorial, schedule of losses, and evidence on the claim, of George Harland Hartley published here, are from photostats presented to the South Carolina Historical Society by Mr. Charles E. Hartley of St. Cloud, Florida. The photostats were made from the transcripts in the New York Public Library.² The American Loyalist Transcripts in New York also contain notes on a hearing of Hartley's application for temporary support on March 28, 1783.³

These records of the claim of George Harland Hartley are of particular interest for the tangible information they give on the cultural life of Charleston on the eve of the Revolution. The reader's attention is called to the details of this musician's income as organist for St. Michaels, as player of the harpsicord for the St. Cecilia concerts, and from private practice. Hartley's case is also an excellent example of the hardships which civil upheavals bring to people of peaceful disposition. This conscientious objector gave up a comfortable income, and left South Carolina rather than take an oath to the new government. Ill health followed exile, and the close of the war found him a paralytic with a wife and two children to support.⁴

The British government, through the treasury board, granted money for the support of Loyalist refugees in England during the war, and Hartley

¹ American Loyalist, Transcripts of the Manuscript Books and Papers of the Commission of Enquiry into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists . . . (Herein cited as American Loyalist Transcripts).

² *Ibid.*, LV, 592-598.

³ *Ibid.*, IV, 284-285.

⁴ See Hartley's memorial and record of evidence as printed in this article.

received forty pounds sterling a year until 1781. His allowance was discontinued then because South Carolina was considered subdued and the Loyalist refugees were supposed to return to their homes. Hartley remained in England. After the war Hartley and many other Loyalists appealed for temporary support awaiting the settlement of their claims. Hartley was awarded an annual pension of sixty pounds sterling as compensation for the loss of his professional income in South Carolina.⁵

Hartley's claim for the loss of his land was disallowed by the commissioners for lack of satisfactory proof of loss.⁶ Apparently his property in South Carolina was not confiscated, for although the confiscation act of 1782 contained a clause applying to persons who had left the state for refusing the oath of allegiance and had subsequently returned,⁷ it did not apply to Hartley, who had remained in England during the British occupation of South Carolina. The commissioners would allow no compensation for claims of losses on uncollected debts, because the peace treaty provided that the states place no legal impediments in the way of the collection of debts by British subjects.

Hartley's wife, Elizabeth Cumming, whom he married in Charleston, August 2, 1776,⁸ accompanied him to England. Four children were born to them before 1783, but only two of these were living in that year,⁹ Elizabeth Harleston Hartley, born about 1782, and Mary Bulman Hartley, born about 1779. Their father's will, dated May 12, 1791, gives their ages as nine years and twelve years respectively, and was proved at Bristol, England, May 12, 1792. His widow already had returned to Charleston, and qualified as executrix there, August 10, 1792.¹⁰

Mrs. Hartley's mother, Janet Cumming, also a Loyalist claimant, was a native of Scotland and lived in Charleston for fifteen years prior to 1777. Her sister, Helen Rattray, was the widow of Judge John Rattray of the Court of Vice Admiralty of South Carolina.¹¹ Mrs. Cumming was a midwife, and earned four hundred pounds sterling or more a year from the

⁵ American Loyalist Transcripts, IV, 284-285.

⁶ *Ibid.*, XI, 174-175.

⁷ *Statutes at Large of S. C.* (herein cited as *Stat.*), IV, 516-520.

⁸ Dan Manville Hartley to Anne King Gregorie, Barnwell, S. C., November 28, 1948 (MS, S. C. Historical Society).

⁹ American Loyalist Transcripts, IV, 284.

¹⁰ Record of Wills Charleston County, S. C. (MS, Charleston Free Library), XXIV, 1086-1087. Elizabeth Hartley, head of a household of two white females under sixteen years of age, and eight slaves, was in Charleston in 1790, according to the federal census of that year. As attorney for her mother, she sold a lot in Charleston in October 1785. (Register of Mesne Conveyance, S5, 359).

¹¹ *SCHGM*, V, 132n. A notice that Janet Cumming was the executrix of Helen Rattray's estate appeared in the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Dec. 12, 1776.

practice of her profession. Students of social history may be interested to know that her usual fee was forty pounds currency (about £5 14 s. 3 d. sterling) for a white patient and sixty pounds currency for a Negro. "A woman of the first repute in Charlestown" was the testimony of a very prominent Loyalist¹² about Mrs. Cumming.

Janet Cumming left Charleston with her daughter and son-in-law in the summer of 1777. She said that her attachment to the British government had exposed her to many insults from the mobs that prevailed at that time. She had a son, however, who supported the Revolution and remained in South Carolina. At the close of the war she put in a claim for £2600 sterling for the loss of her professional income for six and a half years. She told the commissioners that she intended to return to America if she could obtain this in a lump sum. The commissioners thought the sum too large and awarded her only a pension of fifty pounds sterling.¹³ Although the estate of Janet Cumming was suggested for confiscation by the South Carolina Senate, it was not included in the confiscation act of 1782 as finally passed.¹⁴

The bracketed numbers in the document printed below, refer to the page numbers in the American Loyalist Transcripts.

[592] To the Commissioners Appointed by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists.

The Memorial of George Harland Hartley Sheweth. That your Memorialist in consequence of refusing to take an Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America, was in the year 1777 banished South Carolina and deprived of his Property and from which Property he has not received the smallest benefit since his expulsion.

Your Memorialist presuming to think it unnecessary to trouble your Honours with a recital of his consequent sufferings apprehends it sufficient to say he has a large Family for the support of which he has been obliged to contract debts to a very considerable amount, without the least Prospect of liquidating them, having not only lost his Property but the use of his Limbs and being thereby rendered incapable of affording them the smallest assistance.

Your Memorialist Presents a Schedule of the Property he left in South Carolina for [593] the inspection of your Honours and Prays that his Case may be taken into your Consideration in order that your Memorialist may be entitled under your Report to receive such aid or relief as his Loyalty and Losses may be found to deserve.

¹² James Simpson, attorney general of South Carolina at the outbreak of the Revolution.

¹³ American Loyalist Transcripts, IV, 282-283; LV, 482-485.

¹⁴ Senate Journal (MS, S. C. Historical Commission), Feb. 13, 1782, p. 84.

[594] SCHEDULE OF THE LOSSES OF GEORGE HARLAND HARTLEY

Organist of the Church of St. Michaels—	£150. —
St. Coeciliass Society—	80. —
Practice twixt 2 and 300 say	220. —
	<hr/>
	450. —
1000 Acres of Land on Saluda River—	500. —
500 Do. on Big Beaver Creek Orangeburg District	250. —
350 Do. on Broad River	175. —
	<hr/>
	925. —
<i>Monies on Bond Viz.</i>	
1 Bond dated 11th July 1777 Currency	£14,000. —
Interest on Do @ 7 Per Cent to Jan. 84	
6 years 6 months	6370. —
1 Bond dated 16th July 1777	15,000. —
Interest on Do. for 6 years and 6 Months	6825. —
	<hr/>
	£42,195. .Sterling 6028. —
Total amount	Sterling £7403. —

I hereby Certify that Mr. George Harland Hartley was legally seized and possessed of the Three several Tracts of Land mentioned in the [595] above Schedule at the time of his expulsion for his Loyalty from the State of South Carolina. And that having been appointed his Attorney together with Mr. John Dorsius of Charles Town the two last mentioned Tracts were sold in conformity to Mr. Hartleys instructions but no part whatever of the Purchase money was Paid into my hands or remitted to Mr. Hartley. The Title Deeds for the other Tract remains in the hands of the said Mr. Dorsius.

We hereby Certify that the Article No. 1 in the annexed Schedule Comprehending the Annual Income arising from the Office of Organist to the Parish of St. Michaels in Charlestown—The Salary from St. Coecilia Society and Mr. Hartleys Practice in his Profession is rated low at £450 Sterling Per Annum and we verily believe it Produced that Sum or more annually before the Commencement of the late [war].

We hereby Certify that the Lands mentioned in the Annexed Schedule are valued at the same rate as Lands in the same Situation and quality were generally supposed to be worth previous to the Commencement of the late War.

Ex'd.

[596]

MARCH 7TH 1787

EVIDENCE ON THE FOREGOING MEMORIAL OF GEORGE HARLAND HARTLEY

The Claimant—Sworn—Memorial read—He confirms the Truth thereof—A Native of America¹⁵ in 1763 went to Boston—was Organist of the King's Chapel there. In 1773 he settled in South Carolina and there continued till the Troubles broke out. Was appointed Organist of St. Michaels Parish in Charles Town in which Situation he continued till 1776 when he was dismissed on Account of his Loyalty. He was called upon to join the Rebels but absolutely refused so to do. It was in the Summer of 1777 he was called upon to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration but refused and was banished.¹⁶

N. B. His recollection is very imperfect and himself in a very debilitated State.

Certificate from Gov. Bull¹⁷ to Loyalty.

Property

1000 Acres on Saluda River. These were granted by Lord Wm Campbell [597] (who arrived in 1775) or by Lord Charles Montague¹⁸—the Claimant cannot recollect which. It was unimproved and nothing laid out on it. It lay 200 Miles back from Charles Town. Values it at 10/ Per Acre.

The Two other Tracts were sold by Mr. Hartleys Atty¹⁹ who received the Purchase Money being £1794.18.2 Currency but never has accounted for it.

Profession

He received £100 Sterling Per Annum as a sort of Salary it was made up by Subscription and there was an Engagement with him that it should not fall below £50. He got also about £50 Per Annum for Burial Fees.

¹⁵ Mr. Dan Manville Hartley, Banksia Hall, Barnwell, cites as evidence of the identity of George Harland Hartley, that the will of Henry Hartley, Jan. 4, 1768, names George as one of his three brothers; and George Harland Hartley in 1775 had a grant for 1000 acres on Beaverdam Creek in Orangeburg District near the grants of other members of this Hartley family.

¹⁶ In 1777, by provision of an act of the South Carolina legislature, the former crown officers and a few other persons known to be Loyalists were required to take an oath expressly renouncing allegiance to George III or else depart within sixty days. *Stat. I*, 135-136. Hartley's notice to his debtors and creditors of his intentions to depart, together with a similar notice by his mother-in-law, appeared in the *South Carolina Gazette*, June 2, 1777.

¹⁷ Lieutenant Governor William Bull, a very prominent South Carolina Loyalist.

¹⁸ The last two royal governors of South Carolina.

¹⁹ The persons compelled to leave South Carolina in 1777 for refusing the oath were not required to dispose of their property at that time. By an act of 1778, however, they were given eighteen months to sell it through attorneys. *Stat.*, I, 147-150.

From a Musical Society called the St. Coecilia Society he used to receive about £80 Per Annum for Playing the Harpsicord at their Concerts. By teaching he got about £250 Per Annum.

He Claims for the Loss of this Income for Seven years.

He receives £60 Per Annum from [598] the Treasury.

He has a Wife and 2 Children one Daughter 8 years the other between 4 and 5 years of Age.

John Champneys²⁰—Sworn. Was well acquainted with the Claimant. Knows him to be Loyal. Knew the Claimant was Organist of St. Michaels but is ignorant of the Value of it.

John Hopton²¹—Sworn. Proves the Certificate annexed to the Memorial to be Mr. Gideon Duponts²² Hand Writing. Mr. Dupont he says is dead. He and Mr. Hartley formerly lived together, and he was likely to know his concerns.

Rev. Alexander Hewatt²³—Sworn. Always considered the Claimant as a Loyalist but knows nothing more of his Case.

Ex'd.

²⁰ A prominent Charleston merchant and Loyalist. He was forced to leave in 1777, but returned after the war was over. *American Loyalist Transcripts*, LV, 373-396.

²¹ A Charleston merchant who submitted to the revolutionary government, but was a prominent supporter of the British after the fall of Charleston. He was banished and his property was confiscated at the end of the war. *Ibid.*, LIV, 509-530.

²² A prominent Charleston merchant who said that he was friendly to the American cause until the Declaration of Independence was passed. He left the state in 1777, but later returned and submitted to the revolutionary government until the capture of Charleston. He then was made lieutenant colonel of the Loyalist militia of Charleston. At the end of the war he was banished and his property was confiscated. He was very influential among the Loyalists of South Carolina. He died in 1785. *Ibid.*, LIV, 266-286.

²³ Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian church in Charleston at the outbreak of the war. He was an uncompromising Loyalist and left in 1777. *Ibid.*, LIII, 584-595. His services to South Carolinians did not end with his departure, for in England he published an important history, *An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia*, London, 1779.

FAMILY RECORDS OF GOVERNOR THOMAS BENNETT, JR.

Contributed by CRAIG MILLER BENNETT

Thomas Bennett, Jr. (1781–1863), son of Thomas Bennett and his wife Anna Hayes (Warnock) Bennett,¹ was governor of South Carolina, 1820–1822. A partner of his father in the lumber and rice mill businesses, like him, Governor Bennett was also an architect, and later built the handsome brick rice mill which still stands at the east end of Wentworth Street, Charleston. His beautiful home, which he named Bennettsville, now surrounded by the city, is still in excellent preservation on Lucas Street.

The earlier records below were copied into his own Bible (Oxford, 1827) by Governor Bennett himself from his mother's Bible (Cambridge, 1775), and to them he added records of the Stones (his first wife's family) and the later records of his children's births, deaths, and marriages. Bracketed words are interpolated by the editor from his mother's Bible.

On March 5, 1840, eight years after the death of his wife Mary Lightbourn (Stone), Governor Bennett married for the second time, Jane (Burgess), widow of John Gordon.²

[Tho: Bennetts: This Bible was procured with views to a transfer of all the Family records, which deficient in part, was done in his own hand writing.

Tho: Bennett (on fly leaf)]

Thomas Bennett was born on the 11th of February 1754.

Thomas Bennett and Anna Hayes Warnock were Married by the Rev. Alexr Garden in St Thomas' Parish on Thursday the 9th of June 1774.

Mary Margaret Bennett [Daughter of Thomas and Anna] born 6th April 1775. Baptized by the Rev Mr Cooper.

Sarah [C.] Bennett born 27th January 1777 Baptized by the Rev Mr Allen.

Hayes Bennett born 4th May 1779. Baptized by the Rev Mr Piercy.

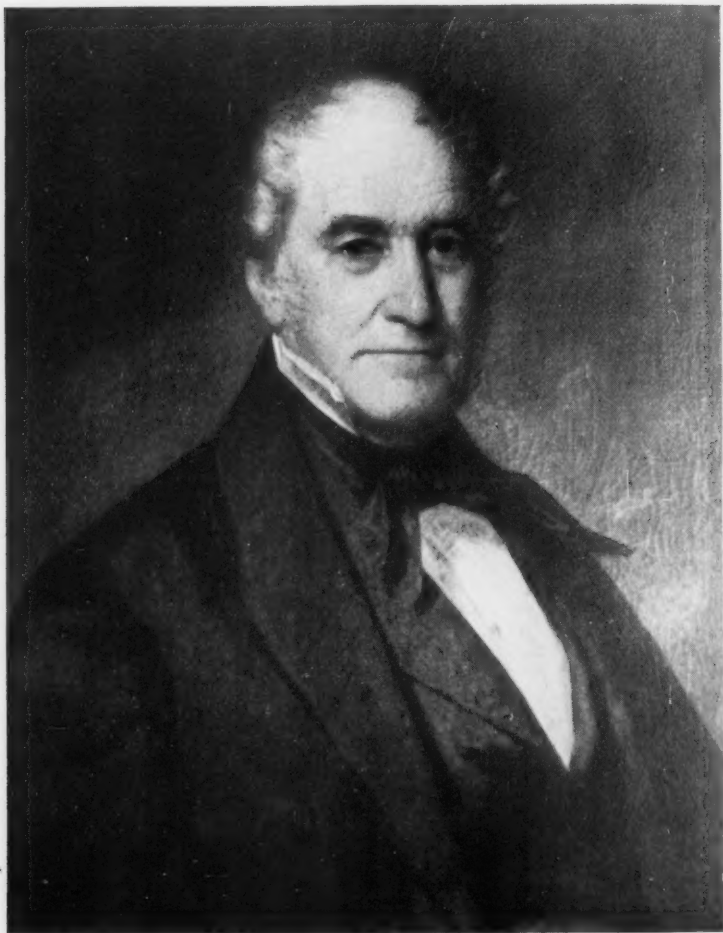
Mary Margaret Bennett died of the small pox June 28 1780 [and was interred in the Cainhoy Meeting yard.].

¹ The following story of Mrs. Bennett during the Revolution has come down in all branches of the family, from New England to Alabama:

"On the pretext of going to see her husband who was supposedly quite ill, Mrs. Bennett obtained permission to leave the city. The real purpose of the trip, however, was to get gun powder to the troops on James Island. She . . . sewed as much powder in her skirts as she could carry. While being rowed across the river one of the British officers started smoking. She immediately pretended to become violently ill. The officer, being a gentleman, desisted." Craig Miller Bennett, to the Editor, Feb. 15, 1949.

² Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel, *Charleston Architects* (Charleston, 1945), p. 101.

Thomas Bennett born 14 August 1781. Baptized by the Rev. Mr. Warren.



Courtesy of the Carolina Art Association

GOVERNOR THOMAS BENNETT

From the oil painting by William Harrison Scarborough in the Gibbes Art Gallery, Charleston.

John Singletary Bennett born 27 November 1783. Bap'zd by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead.

William Swinton Bennett born 28 May 1786 Bap: by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead.

Joseph Bennett born 25 December 1788. Bap: by the Rev. Mr. Keith.

Isaac Keith Bennett born 22 July 1790. Bap: by the Rev. Mr. Keith.

Elias Simons Bennett born 12 July 1794. Bap: by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead.

Anna Claudiah Bennett born 10 November 1796. Bap: by the Rev. Dr. Keith.

Hayes Bennett was Married to Tho: Mills the 1st Jan'y 1799 and died on the 28th May 1800 leaving an infant son [Thomas born 16 December 1799] who survived his Mother but a few months.

Anna Claudiah Bennett died 7 August 1813 AE 16 yr 9 m'.

[Elias S. Bennett and Mary W. Stiles were married by the Rev. Doctor Palmer on 21st March 1816—Thursday Evening.]

Thomas Bennett Sen. died 16 Feby 1814 AE 60 yr 5 days.

Benjamin Stone and Love Rivers were married on the 29th July 1779.

Robert Rivers Stone born 7th May 1780 and died 8th August 1782.

Mary Lightbourn born July 4 1782.

Elizabeth Rivers Stone born October 7, 1784.

Margaret Stone born January 12, 1787.

Charles Rivers Stone, born October 26, 1788.

Benjamin Stone died May 12, 1789. } Interred at the Chapel Cemetery

Love Stone died Dec. 6, 1796. } James Island.

A. [sic] H. I. Scott and Elizabeth R. Stone were married Jan'y 14, 1802 by the Rev'nd Dr. Keith.

I. [sic] H. I. Scott died December 15, 1802. } Interred at the Chapel Cem-

E. R. Scott died February 12, 1814. } etery James Island.

Charles R. Stone died [blank]

Thomas Bennett Jur. and Mary Lightbourn Stone were married by the Rev. Dr. I. S. Keith on the 19th February 1801.

Thomas Benjamin Bennett born November 6, 1802 Saturday. Bap: by Dr. Keith.

Mary Hayes Bennett born August 25 Saturday 1804 bap: by Dr Keith.

Love Angelina Bennett born July 5, Sunday 1806 bap: by Dr Keith and died in September 1807.

Washington Jefferson Bennett born October Friday 21, 1808 bap: by Dr. Keith.

Julia Cecilia Bennett born 24 November 1810, bap: by Dr Keith.

Anna Margaret Bennett born 24 July 1812 bap: by Dr. Keith.

Thomas Benjamin Bennett born 24 September 1821 bap: by Dr Palmer.

Mary L. Bennett died 4 of July 1832, and was interred near my Father. Tho: Benjamin Bennett the first recorded, died of Bilious fever on the night of the 27th. 28th of Septr. 1811 and was interred in the family burial place in the cemetery of the circular Church.

Julia Cecilia Bennett died in infancy 7th May 1812 and was buried near her Brother.

Love Angelina also died in infancy and was buried as above. She died in September 1807.

Mary Hayes Bennett was Married to Jonathan Lucas Jun. on the 27th of Feb. 1823 and died leaving ten children on the 26 February 1844. Her Husband did not long survive Her. Born on the 24 of Sept. 1800, He died on the 16th of May 1848.

NOTES AND REVIEWS*

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

This Our Land: The Story of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina. by Chalmers S. Murray. Illustrated by Anna Heyward Taylor. (Charleston: Carolina Art Association, 1949. Pp 290. Bibliography. Biographical Sketches. Membership Roll. \$5.00.)

Chalmers S. Murray in *This Our Land* has told far more than the "Story of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina", the sub-title of the book. He has sketched in broad and sweeping lines the story of agriculture itself in South Carolina.

An account of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina is an excellent foundation upon which to base the telling of this larger story. The agricultural history of the state has been to a great extent written in the record of the rise and fall of its great staples—rice, indigo, cotton, trucking. Because agricultural production has been for the market, profit has been its great motive force. In a clear and interesting style the author has given the story of rice in South Carolina, sea island cotton and truck farming in the Low Country. For all of these various cultures the Low Country Planter blazed the trails, set the standards and marked out the future. It is significant that it was these same planters who promoted, organized and kept alive the Agricultural Society. The great producers of these staples have continued to form the backbone of the society since its organization in 1785. In a region where rice had already played such a large part and was once again to dominate the economic life of the community for many years, it was appropriate that a Heyward, member of one of the greatest rice-growing families of the state, should have been chosen first president of the society.

Mr. Murray shows clearly how the society has kept alive the purpose for which (according to Thomas Heyward, Jr.) it was founded, namely, agricultural experimentation. The magnitude and variety of the society's efforts in this field amaze the reader. Every phase of life related to agriculture seems to have been examined critically. The reader gets the impression, however, that the successful results of such experimentation were derived from the efforts of the individual planter rather than from the combined efforts of the planters expressed through the society. Especially was this true of sea island cotton culture. In spite of not too sporadic initiative on the part of individuals, the planters are shown as feeling themselves almost

* This department will print queries regarding South Carolina history and genealogy. Copy should be sent to the Editor, South Carolina Historical Society, Fireproof Building, Charleston 5, S. C.

bound by forces beyond their control to continue rice and cotton growing when such production was becoming profitless. These crops, though to a certain extent desirable and even at times wealth-producing, were dependent upon slave and freed labor, both of which were inefficient, largely illiterate and, therefore, costly. Progress and change in an agricultural system dependent upon such labor has been as slow a process as the gradual education of such a mass inevitably is.

Mr. Murray portrays the planters as generally cognizant of the strength and of the weakness of their system. Indeed, one of the outstanding characteristics of the book is the author's definite and consistent demonstration of the weakness of the Planter Agriculture. The one crop system, land butchery, hoe and sickle tools, uneducated agricultural labor, stand out as peculiarly persistent evils. These are a few of the intricate problems for which the Agricultural Society of South Carolina and other interested agencies have long been seeking solutions. One is heartened to read of their slow but effective work in many fields of endeavor.

Many readers will be attracted by the beautiful block prints of Anna Heyward Taylor. These prints are artistic presentations of scenes from everyday life in various agricultural pursuits and studies of several of the best known plants. The print of the cotton plant, with bloom and fruit, is especially lovely. The Carolina Art Association, publishers of *This Our Land*, is to be congratulated upon the attractive print, binding and general arrangement of the book.

This Our Land is distinctly a layman's book. Better organization of material and a less meager bibliography would have made it of greater value to the historian. Most regrettable to the layman and to the historian is the omission of an index and of a table of contents.

CARL EPTING

Æsculapius Comes to the Colonies. By Maurice Bear Gordon, M.D. (Ventnor, N. J.: Ventnor Publishers, 1949. Pp. xvi, 560. Index. \$10.00.)

When the American colonies were first settled, modern medicine was in its earliest beginnings in Europe. Although new and radical theories had been advanced by men such as Vesalius and Paracelsus, physicians generally were still under the influence of the long-accepted theories of Galen, and the outworn but authoritative writings of this early author were still easily available. The first doctors to arrive in the colonies, trained in England or on the Continent, and fairly well trained by contemporary standards, had very little real scientific knowledge to aid them in combating the illnesses and epidemics which were to afflict their fellow colonists. This was many years before bacteria were discovered, before the germ-theory of infectious diseases was promulgated, and, in order to explain

many of the things he observed, the doctor often looked to the air, the weather, and even to the supernatural. Out on this new frontier of civilization medical ability was apt to be less rather than greater than that in Europe. The medicine of the native Indians was in many instances equal to that of the new settlers, and in time many of their effective remedies were adopted; some of these drugs—*casacara sagrada* and *lobelia*—remain in our pharmacopea and are still used every day.

The story of medicine in the colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries is essentially the story of the individual physicians. Dr. Gordon has used original writings and documents, and against a general historical background, has written a full story of the medical events of the period up to 1800 and of the medical men who lived in this era. Sometimes the juxtaposition of unrelated matter slightly detracts from the readability of the book, but Dr. Gordon was undoubtedly confronted with the problem of tying together unrelated available material.

In his introduction summarizing the major events of the early history of medicine in America, the author includes many noteworthy happenings, but none of these relates to South Carolina. However, many of the South Carolinians of this era were distinguished men and many made scientific advances in fields other than medicine. Among these were Henry Woodward, traveler and raconteur, John Lining, meteorologist, and Alexander Garden, who was a botanist of note, a zoologist of distinction, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, as well as a successful practicing physician.

The author devotes a chapter to each of the colonies from New England to Georgia. In his chapter on the Carolinas, Dr. Gordon acknowledges his indebtedness to the writings of Dr. J. I. Waring, who has collected much material concerning early medicine in Charleston and is indeed an authority in this field.

At first the Charleston climate was thought to be healthful. In 1682 one writer declared the Charleston air "of so serene and excellent a temper, that the Indian natives prolong their days to the extremity of Old Age. . . and where the English hitherto have found no Distemper either Epidemical or Mortal, but what have had their Rise from Excess or Origine in Intemperance." But only two years later the first epidemic, probably malarial, appeared and was of such proportions that colonists arriving from Scotland reported "We found the place so extrordinerie sicklie that sickness quickly seased many of our number and took away great many of our number", and moved to Port Royal. As the years went on other epidemics of yellow fever and smallpox panicked the people and bewildered the doctors. Probably the first yellow fever epidemic occurred in 1699. An epidemic of smallpox in 1760 saw the first large-scale use of inoculation and raised a great public to-do. Doctors were charged with perpetuating the disease

by inoculation and at one point were prevailed upon to discontinue it for a period of six months. Other measures against epidemics had been taken, for in 1750 an act was passed concerning keeping Charleston streets clean, and the owner of a stagnant pond on White Point was indicted. At some time a pest house was established on Sullivan's Island. This pest house was washed up the Cooper River by the hurricane of 1752, drowning nine persons on the way. Two other diseases appeared in epidemic form during colonial days: In 1772 measles was very virulent and in 1759 whooping cough was said to be very violent.

The link that connects our present day medicine with the medicine of the late 18th century was the founding in 1789 of the Medical Society of South Carolina. This was organized among a group of physicians practicing in Charleston, under the leadership of Dr. Peter Fayssoux, along with Dr. David Ramsey, the distinguished historian and physician, and Dr. Alexander Barron. This organization, incorporated a few years later, has lived without interruption to this day and its name still remains unchanged, although it is now only the local and county medical organization and a constituent part of the South Carolina State Medical Association.

Dr. Gordon's book includes the medical history of all the colonies and should serve as a fairly complete reference for the medical events of this period. The style of the book is more like that of a newspaper man than that of a physician. The staccato sentences and short paragraphs make it extremely hard reading and its lack of narrative thread lessens its interest somewhat, but it should prove a valuable source of information about many of the medical men who lived in colonial days.

ROBERT WILSON, JR.

Female Persuasion: Six Strong-Minded Women. By Margaret Farrand Thorp. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949. Pp. x, 254. Illustrations. Bibliographical Note. \$3.75.)

In this lively little book, the author, under the caption "Altogether Doric," includes an admirable sketch of Louisa Susannah (Cheves) McCord of South Carolina, as one of the six female pioneers whose persuasive achievements won a place for women in American public life.

Born in the ante-bellum era when only a brazen hussy ventured to speak in public, when institutions of learning were closed to women students, and no women might study law or medicine, young Louisa Cheves was fortunate in her distinguished father, who educated her along with her brothers in everything she cared to learn; and when notable men gathered at his home, she was a thoughtful young listener to their discussions of the questions of the day. Despite these advantages, however, she grew into a

conservatively strong-minded woman who held that "Woman was made for duty, not for fame," and who opposed both women's-rights conventions and the ballot as remedies for women's wrongs. After her marriage at the mature age of thirty, her translations of the work of the French economist Bastiat, and her own articles on political economy, women's rights, and the institution of slavery, gave her a high place in the literary world of the time.

Mrs. Thorp has written a very readable book, which should be helpful to all who are not yet aware of the place of women in history. Her picture of Louisa McCord as a wife and mother, thoughtful writer, plantation mistress, crusader for the South, energetic executive in war, and a self-exile in Canada after the war, is worthy of the subject. Of especial interest is Mrs. McCord's appraisal of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Nineteen historical illustrations further enliven the seven chapters on the six strong-minded women.

A. K. G.

In *Kirkman George Finlay, 1877-1938* (Chicago, 1949, pp. 68), a small, attractive, well-made book, Mary Hardy Phiper tells interestingly of the life and work of the first bishop of Upper South Carolina. A limited edition, the numbered copies are available for a nominal fee from Kanuga Conferences, Hendersonville, N. C.

The Everlasting Light and Other Poems (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1949 [pp. xii, 115], \$3.00), by Archibald Rutledge, takes its name from the title poem, an imaginative narrative of the effect of the heavenly light accompanying the second coming of Christ. The third of the *S. Price Gilbert Contemporary Poetry Series*, the book carries as its frontispiece a likeness of Mr. Rutledge, and is probably the most significant of the eighteen small volumes of verse that have come from the pen of the Poet Laureate of South Carolina.

Within the small compass of 81 pages, Professor Charles Grayson Summersell of the University of Alabama, summarizes in *Mobile: History of a Seaport Town* (University, Ala., 1949, \$1.00), the story of the old city from its birth as a European colony, through its recent political, social and economic trends. There are four maps, the frontispiece showing Mobile Bay in 1507. A bibliography and an index complete the well-documented pamphlet.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

"Mr. Justice Johnson: The First Dissenter," by Donald G. Morgan, associate professor of political science at Mount Holyoke College, is the tenta-

tive title of a recently completed biography of William Johnson of South Carolina, associate justice, 1804-1834, of the United States Supreme Court.

"A Guide to the Study and the Reading of South Carolina History," compiled by J. Harold Easterby, now directing the work on the state archives, will soon be published by the Historical Commission of South Carolina.

THE SOCIETY

Among recent gifts to the Society are the following: two pamphlets from the Fairfield Chamber of Commerce, *A Brief History of the Mount Zion Society*, founded in 1777, and *Our Heritage: Enloe, Enlow, Inlow Family*, compiled by Thomas A Enloe, from Mr. Enloe; Historical Sketch of the Stateburg Literary and Music Society, by Theodosia Dargan Plowden, from Mrs. James P. Parker; genealogical charts of the Lowndes, Frost and Gailard families, from William Lowndes; a letter from A. T. Broyles of Anderson, 1856, from Dartmouth College; commencement program, March 30, 1847, College of Charleston, from Mrs. Wardlaw Mills; *The Theory and Practice of Surveying* by Robert Gibson, containing manuscript family notes, from Mrs. Addie M. Howell; *Stateburg and her Church*, a pamphlet, from J. Nelson Frierson.

The present headquarters of the Society in the historic Fireproof Building, were taken possession of during the late war, when an old-fashioned "house warming" was impossible. Plans, therefore, were made by the Program Committee (announced in the last issue) to coincide the annual meeting on Saturday, January 14, 1950 with such a celebration, even though belated. At the time of going to press, the tentative program calls for a business session and election of officers at noon, followed by a subscription luncheon with guest speaker. Afterwards, the members will be guests of the Society at an "open house" in the Fireproof Building, where refreshments will be served, exhibits will be on display, and the work of the Society will be presented.

OTHER HISTORICAL AGENCIES

The annual meeting of the Edgefield County Historical Society was held on July 29 last, at the Edgefield Baptist Church, Mrs. M. N. Tillman presiding. The program honored two great Baptist preachers identified with Edgefield, Dr. John Lake, and the late Dr. William Bullein Johnson. Afterwards, a barbeque dinner was enjoyed.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Mrs. A. H. Grist, Dilliard, Georgia, writes: Jacob Strowman died in 1781, leaving his estate to his second wife, Catherine, and his children, Jacob,

John, Balzer, Henry, Adam, Michael, Nicholas, Molly, Civilla, Katie, Peggy, and Mary. Whom did his widow marry? What were the names of her second set of children?

Nathaniel Claiborne Hale, 37 Summit Street, Philadelphia 18, Pa., is collecting data on descendants of William Claiborne of Virginia, for a history of the family. Members are contributing lines of descent, individual histories, photographs and documents. If you have authentic information not in the Claiborne chapter of *Roots in Virginia*, please send it now.

Miss Allie Houser, Fort Valley, Georgia, wants the marriage date of John H. Fleming (1789-1849) of Kingstree, and his English wife, Margaret Esther Lewis.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Institute of Early American History and Culture will make Grants-in-Aid of Research to scholars carrying on studies in the field of American history prior to the year 1815. Candidates must file applications by March 15, 1950. For information, write the Director, Goodwin Building, Williamsburg, Virginia.

The National Jewish Welfare Board of the American Jewish Historical Society announces that observance of Jewish History Week will begin on April 16, 1950.

San Jacinto Museum of History Association is sponsoring *Tlalocan*, a journal of source materials on native cultures of Mexico. Institutions desiring *Tlalocan* as an exchange, may write the Director, San Jacinto Monument, Texas.

